

**UTILITY  
PATENT APPLICATION  
TRANSMITTAL**

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Attorney Docket No

199858US2SRD

First Inventor or Application Identifier

Kouichi ICHIMURA, et al.

Title

METHOD FOR QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSING AND QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSOR

**APPLICATION ELEMENTS**

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

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1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form (e.g. PTO/SB/17)  
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☒ Specification

Total Sheets

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☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113)

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- b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. §1.63(d))  
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Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in  
the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §1.63(d)(2) and  
1.33(b).
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**ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS**

7. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
8. ☐ Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76
9. ☐ 37 C.F.R. §3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney  
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(if foreign priority is claimed)
15. ☐ Applicant claims small entity status.  
See 37 CFR 1.27
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16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below:

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17. Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence:

☐ This application is a ☐ Continuation ☐ Division ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP)  
of application Serial No. Filed on

☐ This application claims priority of provisional application Serial No. Filed

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Docket No. 199858US2SRD

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

INVENTOR(S) Kouichi ICHIMURA, et al.

SERIAL NO: New Application

FILING DATE: Herewith

FOR: METHOD FOR QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSING AND QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSOR

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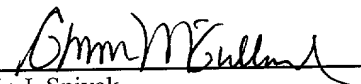
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Respectfully Submitted,

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

METHOD FOR QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSING AND QUANTUM  
INFORMATION PROCESSOR

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5           This application is based upon and claims the  
benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent  
Applications No. 11-328333, filed November 18, 1999;  
and No. 2000-344273, filed November 10, 2000, the  
entire contents of which are incorporated herein by  
10       reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

          The present invention relates to a method for  
quantum information processing using a solid-state  
element, and more particularly to relates a method  
15       for quantum information processing in which operation  
is optically performed and which can attain high  
scalability of quantum bits (qubits) and to a quantum  
information processor.

          A new information processing method is proposed  
20       for performing information processing in quantum  
processes in which quantum states of an atom such as  
a ground state and an excited state are set so as to  
correspond to "0" and "1" and bits are expressed by  
using each quantum state  $|0\rangle$  or  $|1\rangle$  or a superposition  
25       state  $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  thereof (where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are complex  
numbers). Quantum computers based on such quantum  
information processing are proposed and formulated by

Bennioff (P. Bennioff, Phys. Rev. Lett., 48, 1581 (1992)), Feynman (R. P. Feynman, Found. Phys., 16, 507 (1986)), and Deutsch (Proc. Roy. Soc. London, Ser. A400, 96 (1985)), and are now popularly studied.

5           In a conventional computer (a classical computer),  
a bit carrying information takes a value of "0" or "1".  
On the contrary, a bit in the quantum computation can  
take a value of not only  $|0\rangle$  or  $|1\rangle$  but also their  
superposition state  $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$ . Such a bit is called  
10       a quantum bit (qubit). In the quantum computation,  
a plurality of (N) qubits is simultaneously dealt with  
and the whole qubits are subjected to unitary transformation called a gate operation to perform computation.  
Since the N qubits simultaneously express  $2^N$  numbers,  
15       it becomes possible to make  $2^N$  parallel computations.  
Therefore, it is possible to make extremely rapid  
computations for a certain problem.

          Thus, the quantum computer has a potential  
capacity exceeding that of the classical computer in  
20       quality and is expected as the future information  
processing technology and computing technology.  
However, it has been considered that it is extremely  
difficult to realize the quantum computer. This is  
because it is difficult in practice to retain the  
25       superposition quantum states during computations and  
prevent a change other than the intended change of  
states by the gate operation from occurring. Further,

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in the quantum computation, it is necessary to couple the qubits to each other with retaining quantum coherency, but this is also difficult.

However, so far, some physical systems which make it possible to realize the quantum computation are proposed, and recently, some experiments are demonstrated.

One example is a method using ion trap that is theoretically proposed by Cirac and Zoller (J. I. Cirac and P. Zoller, Phys. Rev. Lett., 74, 4091 (1995)). In this method, individual ions are separated from one another by a distance of the order of micrometer or more and held in an electromagnetic trap at extremely low temperatures, and electron excited levels and a collective vibrational level of the ions are used. The collective vibrational level is a vibrational excited state related to the center-of-mass motion of all of the ions and serves to couple individual ions, i.e., qubits. An independent ion in the trap is hard to receive unnecessary interaction from the external world, and can retain the superposition state for a long period of time, which is a major premise for the quantum computation. However, it is necessary to use a large-scale apparatus for the ion trap at extremely low temperatures and thus it is difficult to reduce the size of the element. Further, the qubit is distinguished based on the position of the ion and

a spatially converged laser beam is irradiated to aim at the specified ion. Thus, since the processing operation is effected with the individual qubits distinguished from one another by selectively applying the laser beam to the specified ion, it is necessary to separate the ions by a distance of at least approximately the wavelength of light, and therefore the integration of the elements and the scalability of the qubits are restricted.

Proposal of an NMR quantum computer using a nuclear spin of an atom in a molecule as a qubit is known as another physical system which can be experimented (N. A. Gershenfeld, I. Chuang, Science, 275, 350 (1997)). In this method, a magnetic field is applied to molecules in a solution, thereby allowing energy levels of the nuclear spin to cause Zeeman splitting. Then, the computation is executed by operating the quantum state of the nuclear spin, i.e., the qubit by affecting a high-frequency electromagnetic field resonant with the split energy level. The degree of the Zeeman splitting is different depending on the types of atoms and also different depending on the position of the atom in the molecule even if the atoms are of the same type. Therefore, it becomes possible to select a nuclear spin resonant with the frequency of the high-frequency electromagnetic field and to operate a single qubit. In the NMR quantum computer, the

computation up to three bits is demonstrated. However, in this method, since each molecule acts as one computer, there occurs a problem that the number of qubits cannot be freely increased.

5           The above two examples are most advanced researches at present in which experiments for a quantum gate operation and execution of a simple computation algorithm are performed. However, as described above, for practical computation, a problem  
10 occurs in the scalability of the qubits. Further, in the above examples, a single ion in a trap or a nuclear spin of a molecule in a solution is used as a qubit. However, it is desired to make quantum computation by use of solid-state qubits that can be easily dealt  
15 with and have an advantage in reduction in size and integration.

          As a study for realizing the quantum computation using a solid-state element, an experiment of a qubit using a Josephson junction is known (Y. Nakamura, Yu.  
20 A. Paskin and J. S. Tsai, Nature, 398, 786 (1999)). Nakamura et al. have succeeded in creating a superposition state of two states different in the number of electrons by use of microelectrodes in superconductive states. However, in this case, an advanced fine  
25 fabricating process is required for formation of qubits and coupling between a plurality of qubits. Further, an effective method for coupling coherently a large

number of qubits is not known.

In addition, it is proposed a method for executing a quantum computation in which a metal atom or a molecule is held in fullerene and the electron states of a  $\pi$  electron of the fullerene are utilized as qubits (Fukumi et al., Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Publication No. 10-254569). In this method, the phenomenon is utilized that light frequencies for exciting the  $\pi$  electron of respective fullerene molecules are different depending on the number of carbon atoms in the fullerene or the type of the metal atom or the molecule, and fullerene used as a qubit is selected according to the wavelength of irradiated light to perform a processing operation. In this method, the qubits are coupled by bonding the fullerene molecules with an organic cross-linking molecule. In other words, an artificial "molecule", in which the fullerene serves as an atom and the organic cross-linking molecule serves as the interatomic bond, is used instead of the molecule in the NMR computer. However, since a highly fine fabricating technology or synthesis process is required for coupling qubits in this method, it is considered difficult to attain scalability to a large number of qubits. Further, since two levels of the ground state and the excited state of the  $\pi$  electron coupled through an allowed transition are utilized for a qubit, decoherence by



relaxation is easily caused, and therefore difficulty is expected in retaining the superposition state for a sufficiently long time necessary for computation.

As described above, in a physical system such as a single ion in a trap or a molecule in a solution, it is possible to retain coherency for a long period of time and a simple gate operation has already been realized. However, the above physical systems are hard to handle compared with the solid substance and also have difficulty in reduction in size and integration as elements, and further the scalability of the qubits is low. On the other hand, in the solid-state element, since decoherence is rapidly caused because of the method for operating the qubits and a material constituting the qubits, it is difficult to maintain the superposition state. Further, it is necessary to couple qubits by use of a substance in the real space in the solid-state element, which requires an extremely fine fabricating technique and brings about difficulty in coupling a large number of qubits.

Under the above circumstances, conventionally, it is difficult to realize an element or an apparatus for quantum information processing, for example, a quantum computer.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a method for quantum information processing and a quantum

information processor that is compact and practical and  
uses a large number of qubits, that can retain the  
superposition state for a sufficiently long decoherence  
time and that is almost free from decoherence other  
5 than intended change of states during the gate  
operation without requiring a difficult fine patterning  
process, chemical synthesis and a wiring by a crystal  
growth process.

10 A method for quantum information processing  
according to the present invention comprises:

providing physical systems arranged in a  
resonator, each physical system having three energy  
levels, two transitions of three transitions between  
the three levels being optically allowed, wherein a  
15 quantum bit of each physical system is expressed by  
either of quantum states of two levels constituting a  
remaining optically forbidden transition or by their  
superposition state, and wherein at least two physical  
systems are included, one transition of the optically  
20 allowed two transitions being different in transition  
frequency for respective physical systems, and the at  
least two physical systems being coupled quantum-  
mechanically through a common resonator mode;

25 irradiating one physical system selectively with  
two kinds of light, frequency difference thereof  
corresponding to a transition frequency of the  
optically forbidden transition of the physical system,

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thereby setting an initial state;

irradiating the other physical system selectively  
with two kinds of light, frequency difference thereof  
corresponding to a transition frequency of the  
5 optically forbidden transition of the other physical  
system, thereby setting an initial state; and

irradiating the two physical systems  
simultaneously with two kinds of light, the two kinds  
of light having frequencies resonant with the optically  
10 allowed transitions other than the transitions coupled  
through the common resonator mode, while increasing an  
intensity level of one of the two kinds of light and  
decreasing an intensity level of the other light  
between start time and finish time of the simultaneous  
15 irradiation, thereby exchanging the quantum states  
between the two physical systems.

In the method of the present invention, since the  
superposition state of the two levels, the transition  
between them being optically forbidden, are used as  
20 a qubit expressing information, decoherence caused by  
relaxation can be alleviated. In addition, since  
a technique referred to as adiabatic passage can be  
applied that enables to cause a change of superposition  
state of the lower two levels without excitation to  
25 the upper level for operating the qubit with utilizing  
two kinds of light, decoherence caused by relaxation  
from the upper level can be alleviated during a gate

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operation. Further, since a qubit to be operated is selected from physical systems coupled through a resonator mode according to the frequency of light, a large number of qubits can be integrated in a space of a wavelength order.

In the method of the present invention, atoms, ions, molecules or the like held in a solid substance can be used as physical systems. One transition of optically allowed two transitions is different in transition frequency for respective physical systems according to a surrounding local field such as a magnetic field and an electric field. For example, ions contained in a solid substance are used as physical systems and neighboring two levels generated by hyperfine structure splitting caused by a nuclear spin of each ion can be used as the above two energy levels. The solid physical system can be easily formed into an element.

In the method of the present invention, the physical systems are divided into a plurality of physical system groups each of which includes a plurality of physical systems whose transition frequencies are in a given range and the quantum states of the plurality of physical systems contained in each group may be collectively changed. In this case, since the plurality of physical systems expresses one qubit, a large read-out signal can be obtained and occurrence

of an error can be suppressed.

In the method of the present invention, the physical systems are arranged in a resonator and the physical systems are quantum-mechanically coupled through a common resonator mode. In this case, the qubits can be coupled irrespective of the position of the physical systems in the solid substance. Therefore, it is unnecessary to use a difficult superfine process technique and also to form wires. The resonator may be provided outside the solid substance holding the physical systems. The resonator may be constituted by polishing the opposite surfaces of the solid substance. It is more preferable to constitute the resonator by forming multi-layered coatings on the opposite surfaces of the solid substance. The resonator formed of the multi-layered coatings is small and can enhance the coupling effect of the qubits. Further, in the present invention, it is possible to use a spherical or disk-like solid substance, to form a multi-layered coating on the curved surface thereof and to confine light inside the solid substance by total reflection.

In the present invention, the physical systems may be applied with a magnetic field or an electric field together with irradiation with light to utilize levels subjected to splitting by breaking degeneracy of the two levels constituting the optically forbidden

transition. In this case, since the quantum states are retained with utilizing respective levels split by breaking degeneracy, the degree of freedom for quantum information processing can be improved.

5 In the method of quantum information processing according to the present invention, a computation is executed by combining changes of quantum states of a plurality of physical systems. For example, a computation can be executed by combining a controlled-  
10 NOT operation of two qubits and a one-qubit operation.

In the case of performing the one-qubit operation, two kinds of light that resonate with optically allowed two transitions of the physical system intended to change the quantum state may be selected. Alterna-  
15 tively, in the case of performing the one-qubit operation, it is preferably to select two kinds of light that do not resonate with any of optically allowed two transitions but two-photon resonate with a remaining optically forbidden transition. When the  
20 two kinds of light that two-photon resonate with the optically forbidden transition are selected, even if physical systems other than the physical system intended to perform the gate operation are present in levels resonant with the resonator mode, the gate  
25 operation can be performed without affecting such physical systems or qubits consisting of the physical systems other than a desired qubit.

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systems.

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A quantum information processor according to the present invention comprises: physical systems each having three energy levels, two transitions of three  
5 transitions between the three levels being optically allowed, wherein a quantum bit of each physical system is expressed by either of quantum states of two levels constituting a remaining optically forbidden transition or by their superposition state, and wherein at least  
10 two physical systems are included, one transition of the optically allowed two transitions being different in transition frequency for respective physical systems; a resonator provided around the physical systems and having a resonator mode that resonates with  
15 the other transition of the two transitions of the physical system which are optically allowed; and a light source and an optical system configured to irradiate the physical systems with two kinds of light.

The processor according to the present invention  
20 may comprise an electromagnet for applying a magnetic field to the physical systems so as to break degeneracy of levels. In the present invention, it is preferable that the optical system is configured to divide light from the light source into a plurality of optical  
25 paths, and that each optical path is provided with an acoustooptic device configured to control a frequency of the light from the light source and an electrooptic



device configured to generate light pulse train. In such a configuration, data input, computation operation and result read-out are performed using the optical paths and by irradiating the physical systems with one  
5 or two kinds of light having desired frequencies. Further, it is preferable to constitute the light source and the optical system to apply light while scanning the frequency thereof. In addition, it is preferable to provide a photodetector for detecting  
10 light emitted from the physical systems due to light irradiation to the physical systems. The result of detection by the photodetector can be converted into electrical signals and recorded.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention  
15 will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instrumentalities and combina-  
20 tions particularly pointed out hereinafter.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention,  
25 and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of

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the invention.

FIG. 1 is a view showing a condition where population trapping occurs when a three-level system is irradiated with two kinds of light;

5        FIG. 2 is a diagram for illustrating a condition where adiabatic passage occurs by irradiation of two kinds of light;

10        FIG. 3 is a diagram showing a region in the transition frequency plane where physical systems exist that cause population trapping by the interaction with the two kinds of light;

FIG. 4 is a view showing two physical systems, and a resonator mode acting on the two physical systems and two laser beams other than the resonator mode;

15        FIG. 5 is a diagram showing physical systems resonant with the resonator mode in the transition frequency plane;

20        FIG. 6 is a diagram showing qubits other than the desired qubit that can be influenced in the transition frequency plane;

FIG. 7 is a diagram for illustrating the operation by using two kinds of light not causing one-photon resonance but causing two-photon resonance in the transition frequency plane;

25        FIG. 8 is a diagram showing a region in the transition frequency plane where physical systems responsible for noise are distributed when the

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the transition frequency of the qubit, the frequency of irradiated light and the resonator mode in the embodiment 4 of the present invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5           A quantum information processing method of the present invention has the following major features.

          (1) Physical systems each having three energy levels are used as qubits and, when the qubits are operated by use of light, a technique called adiabatic  
10           passage is used utilizing population trapping induced where two-wavelength light beams are applied to the three-level systems.

          (2) Since a plurality of physical systems having different transition frequencies between the levels  
15           are used as qubits and a desired qubit is operated selectively by use of light having a frequency resonant with the transition frequency of the qubit, individual qubits can be independently operated.

          (3) Physical systems are provided in a resonator  
20           and transitions of the respective qubits are coupled through a common resonator mode to realize a gate operation such as a controlled-NOT operation associated with the two or more qubits.

          Further, in the present invention, it is possible  
25           to prevent signals of physical systems not used as qubits from being detected as noises by effecting a proper preprocessing operation prior to the gate

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by their superposition state. The superposition state is expressed by the following expression (1).

$$\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle \quad (\alpha, \text{ and } \beta \text{ are complex numbers}) \quad (1)$$

Note that the quantum state of level  $|0\rangle$  or  $|1\rangle$  can be regarded as a special case of the superposition state.

In order to generate the above superposition state, light A having a frequency  $\nu_A$  and light B having a frequency  $\nu_B$  that respectively resonate with the transition frequency  $\nu_{0e}$  of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition and the transition frequency  $\nu_{1e}$  of the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition are applied. The degree of interaction between the physical system and the light is expressed by a quantum  $\nu_{\text{Rabi}}$  called a Rabi frequency. The Rabi frequency  $\nu_{\text{Rabi}}$  depends on the transition dipole moment  $\mu$  and the electric field intensity  $E$  of the light and is expressed by the following equation (2).

$$\nu_{\text{Rabi}} = \mu E / h \quad (h \text{ is a Plank's constant}) \quad (2)$$

By irradiation of the light A and light B, levels  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$  are superposed and the superposition state  $|PT\rangle$  expressed by the following equation (3) is generated.

$$|PT\rangle = (\nu_{\text{Rabi},0e}^2 + \nu_{\text{Rabi},1e}^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \nu_{\text{Rabi},1e} \cdot |0\rangle - (\nu_{\text{Rabi},0e}^2 + \nu_{\text{Rabi},1e}^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \nu_{\text{Rabi},0e} \cdot |1\rangle \quad (3)$$

$\nu_{\text{Rabi},0e}$  and  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},1e}$  in the equation (3) are expressed by the following equations (4) and (5).

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$$\nu_{\text{Rabi},0e} = \mu_{0e} \cdot E_A / h \quad (4)$$

$$\nu_{\text{Rabi},1e} = \mu_{1e} \cdot E_B / h \quad (5)$$

where  $\mu_{0e}$  is the transition dipole moment of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition,  $E_A$  is the electric field intensity of the light A,  $\mu_{1e}$  is the transition dipole moment of the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition, and  $E_B$  is the electric field intensity of the light B.

$|PT\rangle$  in the equation (3) is referred to as a population trapping state or dark state. As indicated by the equation (3), the ratio of the superposition of the two states can be controlled by the Rabi frequency and therefore by the light intensity.

$|PT\rangle$  in the equation (3) is an eigenstate of Hamiltonian that expresses the interaction between the light A, light B and the physical system.

$$H = h \cdot \nu_{\text{Rabi},0e} \cdot |e\rangle \langle 0| + h \cdot \nu_{\text{Rabi},1e} \cdot |e\rangle \langle 1| + h.c. \quad (6)$$

where h.c. is an Hermitian conjugate.

In this state, even if light resonant with the transition from  $\langle 0|$  or  $\langle 1|$  to  $\langle e|$  is present, the transition to  $\langle e|$  does not occur.

Now, suppose that a state is adiabatically changed from  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},0e} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},1e}$  to  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},1e} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},0e}$  by applying light A and light B simultaneously with changing the intensities thereof. Applying the light A and light B simultaneously means that the application times of the light A and light B are superposed at

least partly. The term "adiabatic" means that  $|PT\rangle$  can be regarded as being always in the eigenstate while the intensities of the light A and light B are being changed.

5           That is, the "eigenstate"  $|PT\rangle(t)$  depending on time is expressed by the following equation (7) by use of the Rabi frequencies  $\nu_{Rabi,0e}(t)$  and  $\nu_{Rabi,1e}(t)$  depending on time.

$$\begin{aligned} &|PT\rangle(t) = \\ 10 \quad &(\nu_{Rabi,0e}(t)^2 + \nu_{Rabi,1e}(t)^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \nu_{Rabi,1e}(t) \cdot |0\rangle - \\ &(\nu_{Rabi,0e}(t)^2 + \nu_{Rabi,1e}(t)^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \nu_{Rabi,0e}(t) \cdot |1\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

          The physical system is not excited to the upper level  $|e\rangle$  while the intensities of the light A and  
15       light B are being changed.

          FIG. 2 shows a change in the physical system at this time. As is clearly seen from the equation (7), the physical system that is initially in  $|PT\rangle(t) = |0\rangle$  is transferred to  $|PT\rangle(t) = |1\rangle$  after the change.

20       Further, since the excitation to the upper level  $|e\rangle$  does not occur during the change, the process of the state change of the physical system is not disturbed by a random process of spontaneous emission from  $|e\rangle$ . The rate of a change in light intensities that can  
25       maintain the adiabatic condition depends on the light intensities. That is, if the light intensities are enhanced, the "adiabatic" change of state can be

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accelerated. By this method, the state of one qubit can be changed without disturbing the physical system. By this operation, a one-qubit gate operation can be performed.

5           Next, suppose a case where physical systems are distinguished from one another and each physical system is individually operated as one qubit. The above operation is indispensable to perform the quantum computation. In the following description, the qubits and physical systems corresponding thereto are distinguished from one another by use of a subscript  $i$ . For example, in a case where rare earth ions in a crystal are used for the quantum information processing or quantum computation, three energy levels of an  $i$ -th ion in the crystal are expressed as  $|0\rangle_i$ ,  $|1\rangle_i$  and  $|e\rangle_i$ . Further, the transition frequencies of the  $|0\rangle_i$ - $|e\rangle_i$  transition,  $|1\rangle_i$ - $|e\rangle_i$  transition and  $|0\rangle_i$ - $|1\rangle_i$  transition of the  $i$ -th physical system are respectively expressed as  $\nu_{0e,i}$ ,  $\nu_{1e,i}$  and  $\nu_{01,i}$ .

20           In the present invention, physical systems having different transition frequencies are prepared, an  $i$ -th physical system is selected to perform the quantum gate operation. For example, in a case of the rare earth ions in the crystal, it is utilized that the transition frequencies of ions are distributed with a width called an inhomogeneous width. Two kinds of light A and light B having the frequencies  $\nu_A$  and  $\nu_B$  are applied to

a solid in which such physical systems are present. In this case, the physical system having the transition frequencies of  $\nu_{0e,i} = \nu_A$  and  $\nu_{1e,i} = \nu_B$  is influenced by the light and brought into the population trapping state, and thus the quantum gate operation can be effected. In practice, in a transition frequency space in which the transition frequency  $\nu_{0e}$  is taken on the horizontal axis and the transition frequency  $\nu_{1e}$  is taken on the vertical axis, physical systems included in a certain range near  $(\nu_A, \nu_B)$  are influenced by the light and the gate operation can be effectively performed.

FIG. 3 shows, in the  $\nu_{0e}$ - $\nu_{1e}$  plane, a region R where the ions are distributed by dashed line and a range inside the region R where the physical system in which the quantum gate operation can be effected is present by solid line. The range is an elliptical area along a straight line passing through a point  $(\nu_B, \nu_B)$  expressed by the following equation (8).

$$\nu_{1e} = \nu_{0e} + \nu_B - \nu_A \quad (8)$$

In the area, the width  $d$  is approximately  $(\nu_{\text{Rabi},0e}^2 + \nu_{\text{Rabi},1e}^2)^{1/2}/2^{1/2}$  and the length  $L$  is approximately a homogeneous width of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition and the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition.

If one physical system is contained in the area, one qubit is expressed by the quantum state of one physical system. Further, if physical systems are

contained in the area, one qubit is expressed by the quantum state of one group of the whole physical systems. Therefore, if the physical systems distributed in the  $(\nu_0 e - \nu_1 e)$  plane are divided into groups having approximately the size of the area shown in FIG. 3 and each of the groups is used as a qubit, a qubit to be operated can be selected according to the frequency of irradiated light.

In order to perform the quantum information processing, particularly, the quantum computation by use of the qubits, it is necessary to quantum-mechanically couple the qubits and to perform the gate operation between the two qubits. In the present invention, coupling between the qubits is realized by arranging the physical systems in an optical resonator. The mechanism is explained below.

The physical systems in the resonator interact with the resonator. First, the interaction between one physical system and the resonator mode is considered. If the physical system has levels of optically allowed transition (allowed dipole transition), the interaction Hamiltonian between the transition dipole moment and the resonator mode resonant with the moment is expressed by the following equation (9). In this case, it is assumed that the dipole transition that interacts with the resonator mode is the  $\langle 1 | -e |$  transition.

$$H = \hbar/(2\pi) \cdot g \cdot c^+ |1\rangle \langle e| + \hbar/(2\pi) \cdot g \cdot c |e\rangle \langle 1| \quad (9)$$

In the equation (9),  $c^+$  and  $c$  are respectively creation and annihilation operators of the resonator mode. Further,  $g$  is a coupling constant between the resonator mode and the physical system, which is expressed by the following equation (10).

$$g = -(2\pi)(\mu \cdot e \cdot E_C)/\hbar \quad (10)$$

where  $\mu$  is a transition dipole moment vector and  $e$  is a polarization vector of the resonator mode.  $E_C$  is amplitude of a vacuum field of the given resonator mode, which is expressed by the following equation (11).

$$E_C = (\hbar \cdot \nu_{\text{cavity}} / (2 \epsilon_0 \cdot V))^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

where  $\nu_{\text{cavity}}$  is the frequency of the resonator mode,  $\epsilon_0$  is the dielectric constant of vacuum and  $V$  is the volume of the resonator.

Next, a case where two physical systems are contained in the resonator is considered with reference to FIG. 4. It is assumed that respective transitions  $\nu_{1e,1}$  and  $\nu_{1e,2}$  of the two transitions in each of the two physical systems resonate with the resonator mode  $\nu_{\text{cavity}}$ . The physical systems are irradiated with light 1 and light 2 that respectively resonate with the remaining transitions, that is,  $\nu_{0e,1}$  and  $\nu_{0e,2}$ .

At this time, Hamiltonian is expressed by the following equation (12).

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$$H = \sum_{i=1}^2 \left( \hbar \cdot \nu_{Rabi,i} \cdot |0\rangle_n \langle e| + h.c. + (\hbar/(2\pi)) \cdot g \cdot c^+ |1\rangle_n \langle e| + h.c. \right) \quad (12)$$

In this case, if a difference between the physical systems with respect to the dipole moments of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition and  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition can be neglected,  $\nu_{Rabi,i}$  is expressed by the following equation (13).

$$\nu_{Rabi,i} = \mu_{0e} \cdot E_i / \hbar \quad (13)$$

where  $\mu_{0e}$  is the transition dipole moment of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition and  $E_i$  is the electric field intensity of the light  $i$ .

Also, in this case, like the case where two kinds of light are applied to a single qubit, the "population trapping state" that is not excited to the upper level  $|e\rangle_i$  is present as the eigenstate of the equation (12). It is known that two eigenstates among them are expressed by the following equations (14) and (15).

$$|PT_0\rangle = |1\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 |n=0\rangle \quad (14)$$

$$|PT_1\rangle =$$

$$N_1 (\nu_{Rabi,2} \cdot g \cdot |0\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 |n=0\rangle + \nu_{Rabi,1} \cdot g \cdot |1\rangle_1 |0\rangle_2 |n=0\rangle - (2\pi) \cdot \nu_{Rabi,1} \cdot \nu_{Rabi,2} \cdot |1\rangle_1 |1\rangle_2 |n=1\rangle) \quad (15)$$

where  $N_1$  is a normalization constant. Further, the third ket ( $| \rangle$ ) indicates the quantum state of the resonator mode that has a quantum number good for the number of photons.

A controlled-NOT operation, which is a two-qubit gate operation, can be effected by use of the

"population trapping state". The controlled-NOT operation is an operation in which if the state of the control bit is "0" then a target bit is remained as it and if the state of the control bit is "1" then the target bit is inverted. The controlled-NOT operation is expressed as follows if the control bit is indicated on the left side and the target bit is indicated on the right side.

$$|0\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle|0\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle|1\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle|1\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle|1\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle|1\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle|0\rangle$$

As one method of the controlled-NOT operation, a method proposed by Pellizzari et al. (T. Pellizzari, S. A. Gardiner, J. I. Cirac and P. Zoller, Phys. Rev. Lett. 75, 3788 (1995)) can be utilized. In this method, a series of single ions arranged in the ion trap are coupled through the resonator mode and spatially converged laser beams are applied to distinguish the individual ions and operate them, thereby performing a quantum computing. Next, the manner how the controlled-NOT operation is performed is explained by applying the above method.

In the method of Pellizzari et al., degenerated levels as  $|0\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle$  and  $|e\rangle$  are used. In the following description, it is assumed that  $|0\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle$  and  $|e\rangle$  are levels in which  $|0\rangle$  and  $|0'\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle$  and  $|1'\rangle$ , and  $|e\rangle$

5        Like the case of adiabatic passage of the single  
qubit, suppose a case where the Rabi frequency  
condition is changed from  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},1} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},2}$  to  
 $\nu_{\text{Rabi},2} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},1}$  by controlling the intensities of  
light applied to the two qubits. In this case, the  
10 "population trapping state" expressed by the equation  
(15) is changed as indicated by the following  
expressions (16) and (17). The operation has a  
function of exchanging the states of the physical  
system 1 and the physical system 2.

$$|0'\rangle_1|1'\rangle_2|n=0\rangle \rightarrow |1'\rangle_1|0'\rangle_2|n=0\rangle \quad (17)$$

$$|PT_1\rangle = |0\rangle_k |1\rangle_l |n=0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |0\rangle_l |n=0\rangle \quad (18)$$

$$|0'\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l |n=0\rangle \rightarrow |1'\rangle_k |0'\rangle_l |n=0\rangle \quad (19)$$

In order to effect the controlled-NOT operation between the k-th and l-th qubits as described above, the quantum states expressing the logic "0" and logic "1" are re-defined in the physical systems which carry the respective qubits. That is, the quantum states  $|0(\text{new})\rangle_k$ ,  $|1(\text{new})\rangle_k$ ,  $|0(\text{new})\rangle_l$  and  $|1(\text{new})\rangle_l$  that newly express "0" and "1" are defined by the following equations (20) to (23).

$$|0(\text{new})\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k \quad (20)$$

$$|1(\text{new})\rangle_k = |1\rangle_k \quad (21)$$

$$|0(\text{new})\rangle_l = |1\rangle_l \quad (22)$$

$$|1(\text{new})\rangle_l = |1'\rangle_l \quad (23)$$

As a result, if laser beams of  $\nu_{0e,k}$  and  $\nu_{0e,l}$  are applied and the condition is changed from  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},k} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},l}$  to  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},l} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},k}$ , the four quantum states of  $|0(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l$ ,  $|0(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l$ ,  $|1(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l$  and  $|1(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l$  are transformed as indicated by the following equations (24) to (27).

$$|0(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l = |0\rangle_k |1\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |0\rangle_l \quad (24)$$

$$|0(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l = |0\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |0'\rangle_l \quad (25)$$

$$|1(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l = |1\rangle_k |1\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |1\rangle_l \quad (26)$$

$$|1(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l = |1\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l \quad (27)$$

Next,  $|1\rangle_l$  and  $|1'\rangle_l$  of the l-th physical system are exchanged with each other as indicated by the following expressions by irradiating light while

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applying an external field (magnetic field or electric field).

$$|1\rangle_1 \rightarrow |1'\rangle_1$$

$$|1\rangle_1 \rightarrow |1'\rangle_1$$

5 Finally, the states of the k-th and l-th physical systems are exchanged with each other by making a change from  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},l} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},k}$  to  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},k} \ll \nu_{\text{Rabi},l}$  in a reverse direction with respect to the first operation by controlling the intensities of two kinds of light.

The above series of operations can be summarized as indicated by the following equations (24') to (27').

$$\begin{aligned} |0(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l &= |0\rangle_k |1\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |0\rangle_l \rightarrow \\ |1\rangle_k |0\rangle_l &\rightarrow |0\rangle_k |1\rangle_l = |0(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l \quad (24') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15 \quad |0(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l &= |0\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |0'\rangle_l \rightarrow \\ |1\rangle_k |0'\rangle_l &\rightarrow |0\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l = |0(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l \quad (25') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |1(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l &= |1\rangle_k |1\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |1\rangle_l \rightarrow \\ |1\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l &\rightarrow |1\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l = |1(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l \quad (26') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |1(\text{new})\rangle_k |1(\text{new})\rangle_l &= |1\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l \rightarrow |1\rangle_k |1'\rangle_l \rightarrow \\ 20 \quad |1\rangle_k |1\rangle_l &\rightarrow |1\rangle_k |1\rangle_l = |1(\text{new})\rangle_k |0(\text{new})\rangle_l \quad (27') \end{aligned}$$

As described above, using the k-th qubit as a control bit and the l-th qubit as a target bit, the controlled-NOT operation can be performed by controlling the intensities of two kinds of irradiated light.

The quantum information processing operation involves the computation can be effected by combining

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the above controlled-NOT operation and the one-qubit gate operation.

As described above, according to the present invention, the quantum information processing operation can be effected by selecting qubits by selecting a laser beam wavelength and effecting the one-qubit and two-qubit gate operations without requiring special wiring and fine process.

Next, a method for making the quantum information processing operation of the present invention more preferable is explained.

It is now considered that  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition is made to resonate with the resonator mode. In this case, if the frequency of the common resonator mode is denoted by  $\nu_{\text{cavity}}$ , then a physical system that satisfies the following equation can be used as a qubit.

$$\nu_{0e,i} = \nu_{\text{cavity}}$$

The physical systems resonant with the resonator mode are shown in FIG. 5.

Then, it is considered that the one-qubit gate operation is effected for a k-th qubit of the physical systems satisfying the equation (7), which can be used as qubits. In the above method,  $(\alpha_k|0\rangle_{q,k} + \beta_k|1\rangle_{q,k})$  of the qubit is changed to  $(\alpha_{k'}|0\rangle_{q,k} + \beta_{k'}|1\rangle_{q,k})$  by applying light beams with frequencies of  $\nu_A = \nu_{0e,q,k}$  and  $\nu_B = \nu_{1e,q,k}$ .

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However, in the above method, there is a possibility that light beam applied so as to cause the k-th qubit to effect the one-qubit gate operation will resonate with other qubits  $Q_i$  to cause a change.

5 This situation is shown in FIG. 6. The fact that  $\nu_A$  resonates with  $\nu_{0e,q,k}$  means that it simultaneously resonates with the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition of other qubits. Therefore, for example, if the l-th ( $l \neq k$ ) qubit  $Q_l$  is in a state of  $|0\rangle_{q,l}$ , the qubit is also influenced  
10 by the irradiated light and there is a possibility that the state is changed to  $|1\rangle_{q,l}$ .

In the present invention, in order to solve the above problem, two kinds of light A and light B having frequencies different from the frequencies used in the  
15 above explanation are irradiated. The aspect is shown in FIG. 7. The frequencies  $\nu_A$  and  $\nu_B$  of the light A and light B do not resonate with the transition frequency  $\nu_{0e,q,k}$  of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition and the transition frequency  $\nu_{1e,q,k}$  of the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$   
20 transition, are separated from the transition frequencies by the homogeneous width  $\Delta \nu_{\text{homo}}$  or more of the transition and two-photon resonate with the transition frequency  $\nu_{01,q,k}$  of the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle$  transition. That is, these relations are expressed as  
25 follows.

$$\begin{aligned}\nu_A &\leq \nu_{0e,q,k} - \Delta \nu_{\text{homo}}, \quad \nu_A \geq \nu_{0e,q,k} + \Delta \nu_{\text{homo}} \\ \nu_B &\leq \nu_{1e,q,k} - \Delta \nu_{\text{homo}}, \quad \nu_B \geq \nu_{1e,q,k} + \Delta \nu_{\text{homo}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\nu_A - \nu_A = \nu_{10,q,k}$$

By applying the two light A and light B, it is possible to suppress influence from being affected to qubits  $Q_i$  other than the desired qubit  $Q_k$  at the time of one-qubit operation. Further, it is known that adiabatic passage can also be made by application of light beams that do not one-photon resonate but two-photon resonate (N. V. Vitanov and S. Stenholm, Optics. Comm., 135, 394 (1997)).

Therefore, even if detuning occurs between  $\nu_{0e,q,i}$  and  $\nu_A$  and between  $\nu_{1e,q,i}$  and  $\nu_B$ , it is possible to cause only a desired qubit to effect the one-qubit gate operation. For example, it is considered that light A and light B that are detuned by  $\Delta \nu = \nu_A - \nu_{0e,i} = \nu_B - \nu_{1e,i}$  are applied to the  $k$ -th qubit. In this case, the superposition state (population trapping state) of  $|0\rangle_{q,k}$  and  $|1\rangle_{q,k}$  coupled by the two-photon resonance can be realized irrespective of occurrence of detuning. At this time, the coefficients  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  of the superposition state can be controlled by the intensities of the light A and light B. Further, if the light A and light B are used as pulsed light and the irradiation timings thereof are adjusted while changing the intensity ratio thereof with time, it is possible to change the qubit by the adiabatic passage technique like the case without detuning.

In the present invention, the light A and light B that have proper detuning of a homogeneous width or more and are in a relation of two-photon resonance with only the desired k-th qubit are applied. In this case, the light A and light B neither two-photon resonate with other qubits nor one-photon resonate with the other qubits. Therefore, the influence on the other qubits by the light A and light B can be reduced to a negligibly low degree.

However, if the degree of detuning  $\Delta \nu$  is increased to a certain value or more, it becomes no more possible to cause adiabatic change of state. In this case, the one-qubit gate operation cannot be effected after the light A and light B are applied. The upper limit detuning  $\Delta \nu_{\max}$  causing a change regarded as being adiabatic is determined by the intensities of the pulsed light beams and the time width of the pulse as follows when the delay between the two pulsed light beams is fixed (N. V. Vitanov and S. Stenholm, Optics. Comm., 135, 394 (1997)).

$$\Delta \nu_{\max} = C_1 \times \Delta T \times \nu_0^2 \quad (28)$$

where  $C_1$  is a constant determined by the shape of the pulse or the like,  $\Delta T$  is a pulse width and  $\nu_0$  is the pulsed light intensity. The pulsed light intensity  $\nu_0$  is defined as follows. The pulses of the light A and light B are expressed as follows by use of the Rabi frequency depending on time.

$$\nu_A(t) = \frac{V_{Ac}}{\Delta T} f\left(\frac{t-\tau}{\Delta T}\right) \quad (29)$$

$$\nu_B(t) = \frac{V_{Bc}}{\Delta T} f\left(\frac{t+\tau}{\Delta T}\right) \quad (30)$$

where  $2\tau$  is the delay time between the two pulses  
 5 and  $f$  is a smooth function expressing the shape of the  
 pulse. In this case,  $f$  takes a value defined as  
 follows.

$$f(\pm \infty) = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\chi) d\chi = 1 \quad (32)$$

Then, the pulsed light intensity  $\nu_0$  is expressed  
 as follows by use of  $\nu_{Ac}$  and  $\nu_{Bc}$ .

$$\nu_0 = \sqrt{\frac{V_{Ac}^2 + V_{Bc}^2}{2}} \quad (33)$$

15 Therefore, even if the magnitude of detuning is  
 large, the one-qubit gate operation can be effected by  
 making the pulse time width  $\Delta T$  long or by enhancing  
 the pulsed light intensity  $\nu_0$  so as to satisfy the  
 condition of the adiabatic change.

20 In the quantum computation, as the gate operation  
 time is shorter, the operation of a larger number of  
 steps can be effected before the coherency of the  
 system is lost, and therefore, it is convenient.  
 Even if detuning occurs, the gate operation can be  
 25 effected in a short time by enhancing the pulsed light  
 intensities.

However, if the light intensities are enhanced to  
 make the gate operation time short, there occurs a

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possibility that an influence of one-photon resonance caused by high-intensity light cannot be neglected even if detuning for the one-photon resonance is provided. In this case, however, it is possible to effectively  
 5 perform only the one-qubit gate operation by the two-photon resonance and neglect the one-photon resonance if the detuning, pulse width and pulsed light intensity are properly set. This is explained below.

It is known that the absorption spectrum (the  
 10 frequency distribution of the induced transition coefficient)  $g_L(\nu)$  of individual atoms serving to optical absorption exhibit the Lorentz type expressed by the following expressions.

$$15 \quad g_L(\nu) = C_2 \frac{\Delta \nu_{\text{hom o}}}{(\nu - \nu_c)^2 + (\Delta \nu_{\text{hom o}})^2} \quad (34)$$

where  $C_2$  is a constant,  $\nu_c$  is a central frequency of the spectrum and  $\Delta \nu_{\text{hom o}}$  is a homogeneous width of one-photon transition.

When  $\nu_{AC} = \nu_{BC} = \nu_0$ , the probability that an  
 20 atom causes one-photon transition by application of light having detuning  $\Delta \nu$ , intensity  $\nu_0$  and pulse width  $\Delta T$  is considered. The probability is expressed by the following equation (35) when the magnitude of detuning is larger than the homogeneous width of the  
 25 one-photon transition.

$$C_3 \times \nu_0^2 \times g_L(\nu_c + \Delta \nu) \times \Delta T \approx C_4 \times \nu_0^2 \times \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta \nu^2} \quad (35)$$

$(\Delta \nu_{\text{hom o}} \ll \Delta \nu)$

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On the other hand, in order to make the probability that an atom is transferred from the state  $|0\rangle$  to the state  $|1\rangle$  by two-photon resonance to a value in the order of 1, it is necessary to set the pulse width  $\Delta T$  and pulsed light intensity  $\nu_0$  that satisfy the relation expressed by the following equation (36) with respect to the detuning  $\Delta \nu$ . In this case,  $C_5$  is a constant.

$$\Delta \nu = C_5 \times \Delta T \times \nu_0^2 \quad (36)$$

Therefore, in order to eliminate the influence of the one-photon transition on the two-photon resonance, the right side of the equation (35) is made much less than 1, and  $\Delta \nu$ ,  $\Delta T$ ,  $\nu_0$  are so set as to satisfy the following equation (37) as indicated by the following equations.

$$C_4 \times \nu_0 \times \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta \nu^2} \ll 1 \quad (35')$$

$$\frac{C_4}{C_5^2} \times \frac{1}{\Delta T \times \nu_0^2} \ll 1 \quad (37)$$

That is, when certain detuning  $\Delta \nu$  is set, it is only necessary to set  $\Delta T$  and  $\nu_0$  so as to satisfy the equation (37). The condition can be satisfied by enhancing  $\nu_0$  even when  $\Delta T$  is made small.

As described above, according to the method of the present invention, the one-qubit gate operation can be effected only by use of a qubit to be operated and an influence by one-photon resonance on the other qubits can be suppressed to a negligibly low degree.



Pellizzari et al. have proposed a method in which quantum information is stored in a degenerated level not resonant with the resonator mode when the computation is not performed, and the quantum  
5 information is transferred to a level resonant with the resonator mode at the time of individual gate operation and the quantum information is returned to the initial level after the gate operation is completed. In this method, when the gate operations are performed  
10 sequentially for every qubits, qubits other than the qubit performing the gate operation are not influenced. However, this method can not perform operation of another qubit when a certain qubit is operated or parallel operations in which two qubits are operated  
15 simultaneously. On the contrary, the method of the present invention can avoid influence of the operation to the other qubits other than the desired qubit as described above, even when such operations are performed.

20 The method of the present invention can also suppress influence from physical systems not used as qubits, as explained hereinafter.

The method of the present invention is particularly effective when the central transition  
25 frequency of the  $|0\rangle$ - $|1\rangle$  transition is lower than homogeneous widths of the allowed transitions between  $|0\rangle$  and  $|e\rangle$  and between  $|1\rangle$  and  $|e\rangle$ . FIG. 8 shows the

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relation between the frequencies of irradiated light and the distribution of physical systems in the transition frequency plane in the above case. Here, it is assumed that the  $|0\rangle\text{--}|e\rangle$  transition resonates with the resonator mode. A case where light beams having two frequencies resonant with the  $|1\rangle\text{--}|e\rangle$  transition frequencies  $\nu_{1e,q,k}$  and  $\nu_{1e,q,l}$  of k-th and l-th qubits is irradiated to effect the two-qubit gate operation is considered. At this time, since physical systems in a hatched area A having a homogeneous width in FIG. 8 resonate with the incident light beams, it becomes difficult to control the light intensities that act on the qubit to be operated. Further, at the time of reading-out of the states of the qubits by applying light having frequency  $\nu_{1e,q,i}$  while changing sequentially the value i and detecting the presence or absence of fluorescence at the final stage of the computation, the physical systems in the area A emits fluorescence after they are excited, which disturbs correct read-out.

In the method of the present invention, before starting the operation, the states of the physical systems in the area A shown in FIG. 8 are changed so as to avoid the influence on the read-out after the qubit gate operation and the computation. This is explained with reference the relation between the irradiated light frequencies and the distribution of physical

systems in the transition frequency plane shown in FIG. 9. Like the case of FIG. 8, in FIG. 9, it is assumed that the  $|0\rangle\text{-}|e\rangle$  transition resonates with the resonator mode.

5           In this method, before starting the operation, light resonant with the  $|0\rangle\text{-}|e\rangle$  transition is applied in a certain frequency range. As shown in FIG. 9, if light is applied while scanning the frequency in a range from  $\nu_B(i)$  to  $\nu_B(f)$ , the states of physical  
10           systems in a hatched area B in FIG. 9 can be set to  $|0\rangle$ . The area B is so set as to contain the area A shown in FIG. 8. Thereafter, only the states of the physical system used as a qubit is changed to a desired initial state by the one-qubit gate operation and then  
15           a series of gate operations are performed. Finally, light resonant with  $\nu_{1e,q,i}$  is applied to read out the quantum state.

          As shown in FIG. 9, light resonant with the  $|1\rangle\text{-}|e\rangle$  transitions of the physical systems in the area  
20           B also resonates with the  $|0\rangle\text{-}|e\rangle$  transitions of physical systems in a area indicated by B'. Therefore, if light is applied while scanning the frequency in a range from  $\nu_B(i)$  to  $\nu_B(f)$ , the states of the physical systems in the area B are set to  $|0\rangle$  and the states of  
25           the physical systems in the area B' are set to  $|1\rangle$ . As described above, for the two-qubit gate operation or result read-out, light resonant with the  $|1\rangle\text{-}|e\rangle$

transitions of the qubits is irradiated. However,  
since the states of the physical systems in the area B  
are set to  $|0\rangle$ , they do not absorb light resonant with  
the  $|1\rangle-|e\rangle$  transitions. In addition, the physical  
5 systems in the area B' also do not absorb light.  
Therefore, the physical systems not used as the qubits  
will not disturb execution of the two-qubit gate  
operation or result read-out.

However, if the above preprocessing is performed  
10 in order to eliminate the influence from the physical  
systems not used as the qubits, it is necessary to pay  
attention to the range of the light frequency scanned  
before the operation. This is explained with reference  
to FIG. 10.

15 If the frequency scanning range of the applied  
light from  $\nu_B(i)$  to  $\nu_B(f)$  exceeds the  $|0\rangle-|1\rangle$   
transition frequency, the states of physical systems  
existing in a region C shown in FIG. 10 are first  
changed to the state  $|1\rangle$  and then returned to the state  
20  $|0\rangle$ . As a result, there occurs a possibility that such  
physical systems absorb light applied for operating a  
desired qubit during the computation operation.

In order to prevent the area C from being created,  
the frequency scanning width  $\Delta \nu_{BW} = \nu_B(i) - \nu_B(f)$   
25 may be so set as to satisfy the following condition.

$$|\nu_B(i) - \nu_B(f)| < \nu_{01center} - \frac{\Delta \nu_{01in\ hom\ o}}{2} \quad (38)$$

where  $\nu_{01\text{center}}$  is the central transition frequency of the  $|0\rangle\text{--}|1\rangle$  transition and  $\Delta\nu_{01\text{inhomo}}$  is inhomogeneous width (the width in the direction of  $\nu_{0e}$  axis) of the  $|0\rangle\text{--}|1\rangle$  transitions in the string-like area in which the physical systems are distributed in a frequency plane.

If the frequency of applied light is scanned to satisfy the above relation, the physical systems not used as the qubits do not absorb light during the operation and can be prevented from disturbing the gate operation of the qubit and result read-out.

#### EXAMPLES

There will now be described embodiments of the present invention with reference to the accompanying drawings.

##### (Embodiment 1)

The quantum information processor used in the following Embodiments will be described with reference to FIG. 11. A cryostat 10 is cooled with liquid helium supplied from a refrigerating machine (not shown). A resonator 13 is disposed in the cryostat 10, and a sample 11 is disposed in the resonator 13. Note that the resonator may be disposed outside the cryostat 10. Also, the resonator may be constituted by multi-layered coatings formed on the two surfaces of the sample 11. The sample 11 is applied with a magnetic field from two electromagnets (coils) 12. The coils 12 are connected

to a pulse high frequency magnetic field driver 15 and static magnetic field applying power supply 16 that are disposed outside the cryostat 10. Light emitted from an argon ion laser pumped ring-dye laser 20 is divided into a plurality of optical paths by means of optical members. Each optical path is provided with an acoustooptic device 21 and electrooptic device 22. In each optical path, the frequency of the laser beam is controlled with the acoustooptic device 21 so as to resonate a transition frequency of a predetermined quantum bit, and a light pulse train is generated by means of the electrooptic device 22. Using the plurality of optical paths as described above, one or two or more light pulse trains are applied to the sample 11 in the cryostat 10. Further, a photodetector 14 is disposed outside the cryostat 10 for detecting emission from the sample 11 or transmitted light of the laser beam applied to the sample 11.

In this apparatus, the electrooptic device 22 is controlled with electric signals generated according to input data, programming for the gate operation or programming for result read-out. The pulse high frequency magnetic field driver 15 and static magnetic field applying power supply 16 are controlled with electric signals, if desired, thereby a static magnetic field and vibrating magnetic field are applied from the coils 12 to the sample 11. In this case, the sample is

irradiated with the light pulse train synchronously with the application of the magnetic field to the sample. Further, the emission from the sample 11 is detected with the photodetector 14 at adequate timing.

5           An example of one-qubit operation using the apparatus shown in FIG. 11 will be described. As a sample, a  $\text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5$  crystal of  $2 \text{ mm} \times 2 \text{ mm} \times 2 \text{ mm}$  in which 0.05% of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  ions are dispersed (which is obtained by replacing 0.05% of  $\text{Y}^{3+}$  of  $\text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5$  by  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$ )  
10           is prepared. In this example, neighboring lower two levels  $|a\rangle$  and  $|b\rangle$  which belong to the lowest Stark level  $^3\text{H}_4(1)$  and are generated by hyperfine structure splitting due to a nuclear spin of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  in the crystal are utilized. The sample is placed in a cryostat and  
15           the temperature is kept at 1.4K. The wavelength of the laser beam A from the ring-dye laser is set to  $\nu_A$  near 605.98 nm ( $16502.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) that resonates with the transition between the lowest  $^3\text{H}_4(1)$  level and the  $^1\text{D}_2(1)$  electron excitation level of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  in the  
20           crystal. In addition, laser beam B having a frequency of  $\nu_B = \nu_A - 17.3 \text{ MHz}$  is generated by passing the above laser beam through the acoustooptic device.

          First, the laser beam A with the intensity of 50  $\text{mW/cm}^2$  and the laser beam B with the intensity of  
25           5  $\text{W/cm}^2$  are applied to the sample for 0.1 seconds or more, and immediately after this, only the laser beam A with the intensity of 5  $\text{mW/cm}^2$  is applied to the sample

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for 1  $\mu$ s, and then the emission intensity is measured. Next, the laser beam A with the intensity of 50 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> and the laser beam B with the intensity of 5 W/cm<sup>2</sup> are applied to the sample for 0.1 seconds or more again, and immediately after this, only the laser beam B with the intensity of 5 mW/cm<sup>2</sup> is applied to the sample for 1  $\mu$ s, and then the emission intensity is measured. As the result of this, the ratio of the first measured value of the emission intensity to the second measured value is approximately 3:1. This is because a part of the ions in a region simultaneously resonant with the light A and light B are brought into the superposition state of the lower two levels  $|a\rangle$  and  $|b\rangle$  of  $^3H_4(1)$ . The superposition state is expressed as follows by use of the Rabi frequencies  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},A}$  and  $\nu_{\text{Rabi},B}$  associated with the light A and light B.

$$(\nu_{\text{Rabi},A}^2 + \nu_{\text{Rabi},B}^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \nu_{\text{Rabi},B} |a\rangle - (\nu_{\text{Rabi},A}^2 + \nu_{\text{Rabi},B}^2)^{-1/2} \cdot \nu_{\text{Rabi},A} |b\rangle$$

Further, it is considered that most part of the ions that are not in the superposition state are transferred to the hyperfine structure levels that do not relate to the superposition state.

(Embodiment 2)

In this embodiment, a controlled-NOT operation will be described.

As the sample 11, a Y<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub> crystal of 2 mm × 2 mm × 2 mm in which 0.05% of Pr<sup>3+</sup> ions are dispersed

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is prepared. The sample 11 is placed in the resonator 13 in the cryostat 10, and the temperature is kept at 1.4K. First, the wavelength of the laser beam A from the ring-dye laser is set to  $\nu_A$  near 605.98 nm (16502.3  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) that resonates with the transition between the lowest  $^3\text{H}_4(1)$  level and the  $^1\text{D}_2(1)$  electron excitation level of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  in the sample 11. The sample 11 is irradiated with the laser beam and then the fluorescence excitation spectrum emitted from the sample is measured by means of the photodetector 14. For the purpose of comparison, the sample 11, under the condition that the resonator is not provided, is irradiated with the laser beam having same wavelength as above and then the fluorescence excitation spectrum emitted from the sample is measured by means of the photodetector 14. As shown in FIG. 12, in the case where the resonator is provided, a depression appears in the fluorescence intensity in the spectrum over a frequency range of approximately 100 kHz in comparison with the case where the resonator is not provided. This is because a part of ions concerned in absorption are subjected to population trapping due to the resonator mode and irradiated laser beam and therefore the number of ions to be excited is reduced.

Next, a case where the controlled-NOT operation is performed using a  $k$ -th quantum bit  $Q_k$  is used as a control bit and a  $l$ -th quantum bit  $Q_l$  is used as a

target bit will be described below. The states used in the following operations are described with reference to FIG. 13. For the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$ , the lower two levels of the hyperfine structure are referred to as  $|a\rangle_k$  and  $|b\rangle_k$ , respectively, and the upper level is referred to as  $|e\rangle_k$ . The difference in frequency between  $|a\rangle_k$  and  $|b\rangle_k$  is 17.3 MHz. When a static magnetic field is applied to the sample, the degeneracy is broken for each of above lower two levels, and the split states are referred to as  $|a+\rangle_k$ ,  $|a-\rangle_k$ ,  $|b+\rangle_k$  and  $|b-\rangle_k$ , respectively. The difference in frequency between  $|a+\rangle_k$  and  $|a-\rangle_k$  is 5 MHz. As described later,  $|a+\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  and  $|a-\rangle_k = |1\rangle_k$ . Likewise, for the  $l$ -th qubit  $Q_l$ , the lower two levels of the hyperfine structure are referred to as  $|a\rangle_l$  and  $|b\rangle_l$ , respectively, and the upper level is referred to as  $|e\rangle_l$ .  $|e\rangle_l$  is higher in energy by 100 kHz than  $|e\rangle_k$ . Like the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$ , the split states generated when the degeneracy is broken for each of above lower two levels of the  $l$ -th qubit  $Q_l$  are referred to as  $|a+\rangle_l$ ,  $|a-\rangle_l$ ,  $|b+\rangle_l$  and  $|b-\rangle_l$ , respectively. Further, the  $|b\rangle_k$ - $|e\rangle_k$  transition and the  $|b\rangle_l$ - $|e\rangle_l$  transition are coupled through a common resonator mode.

(i) A case where an initial state is set to  $|0\rangle_k|0\rangle_l$  and the a controlled-NOT operation is performed will be described.

An input operation is performed for the  $k$ -th qubit

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levels of the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz, and further two laser beams having frequencies of  $\nu_k(1) = \nu_k - 2.5$  MHz and  $\nu_k(2) = \nu_k + 2.5$  MHz, respectively, are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state to  $|a+\rangle_1$ . The state is called  $|0\rangle_1$ . Also, the state  $|a-\rangle_1$  is called  $|1\rangle_1$ . Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is stopped.

In such a manner as described above, the initial state  $|0\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$  is prepared.

(i-1) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. As shown in the figure, the combination of  $\nu_k(3)$  and  $\nu_k(4)$ , the combination of  $\nu_1(3)$  and  $\nu_1(4)$ , and the combination of  $\nu_1(5)$  and  $\nu_1(6)$  are used as two kinds of light to perform respective operations. These operations are intended to transfer the state from  $|a+\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  to  $|b-\rangle_k$ , to transfer the state from  $|a-\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  to  $|b+\rangle_1$ , and to transfer the state from  $|a+\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  to  $|b-\rangle_1$ , respectively. That is, operations are performed to transfer the state from a level not resonant with the resonator mode to a level resonant with the resonator mode in each qubit. When the initial state is  $|0\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$  as above, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from

$|a+\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  to  $|b-\rangle_k$  occurs, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|a+\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  to  $|b-\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|a-\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  to  $|b+\rangle_1$  does not occur.

5           (i-2) Adiabatic passage is performed by applying simultaneously the laser beam k and laser beam l shown in FIG. 13 to the sample, thereby exchanging states between the qubit  $Q_k$  and the qubit  $Q_1$ . At this time, the intensity of the laser beam k is set to  $I_k$  and the  
10           intensity of the laser beam l is set to  $I_l$ . As shown in FIG. 16, the laser beam k and laser beam l are applied to the sample in such a manner that the intensities are initially set to  $I_k \ll I_l$  and the intensities are changed to  $I_l \ll I_k$  after approximately  
15           1  $\mu$ s. This operation causes a change of states  $|a\rangle_k |b\rangle_l \rightarrow |b\rangle_k |a\rangle_l$ .

          (i-3) A static magnetic field and a vibrating magnetic field are applied to the sample, and at the same time two laser beams of  $\nu_1(7)$  and  $\nu_1(8)$  shown in  
20           FIG. 15 are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities. This operation is intended to exchange the states between  $|a-\rangle_1$  and  $|a+\rangle_1$  in the qubit  $Q_1$ .

          (i-4) The laser beam k and laser beam l are applied again to the sample in such a manner that,  
25           inversely to (i-2), the intensities are initially set to  $I_l \ll I_k$  and the intensities are changed to  $I_k \ll I_l$  after approximately 1  $\mu$ s to exchange the states

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between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$ . This operation causes a change of states  $|b\rangle_k|a\rangle_1 \rightarrow |a\rangle_k|b\rangle_1$ .

(i-5) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. These operations are intended to transfer the state from  $|b\rangle_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$ , to transfer the state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$ , and to transfer the state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$ , respectively. That is, inversely to the operations in (i-1), operations are performed to transfer the state from a level resonant with the resonator mode to a level not resonant with the resonator mode in each qubit. In this case, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  occurs, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  does not occur.

(i-6) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample to break degeneracy by 5 MHz, and a laser beam of  $\nu_1 - 2.5$  MHz is applied to the sample and then the intensity of emission from the sample is measured in order to examine which levels split by the application of the static magnetic field the 1-th qubit  $Q_1$  is set. As a result, it is found that the state is  $|0\rangle_1$ . Also, when the state k-th qubit  $Q_k$  is examined, it is found

that the state remains  $|0\rangle_k$  same as the initial state.

(ii) A case where an initial state is set to  $|0\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$  and the a controlled-NOT operation is performed will be described.

5           The laser beam  $k$  having a frequency of  $\nu_k$  and  
the laser beam  $k'$  having a frequency of  $\nu_{k'}$  are  
applied to the sample with adjusted intensities,  
thereby transferring the state of the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$  to  
 $|a\rangle_k$ . A static magnetic field is applied to the sample  
10 for breaking the degeneracy of each of the levels of  
the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz,  
and further two laser beams having frequencies of  
 $\nu_{k(1)}$  and  $\nu_{k(2)}$ , respectively, are applied to the  
sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring  
15 the state the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$ .  
Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is  
stopped. The laser beam  $1$  having a frequency of  $\nu_1$   
and the laser beam  $1'$  having a frequency of  $\nu_{1'}$  are  
applied to the sample with adjusted intensities,  
20 thereby transferring the state of the  $1$ -th qubit  $Q_1$  to  
 $|a\rangle_1$ . A static magnetic field is applied to the sample  
for breaking the degeneracy of each of the levels of  
the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz,  
and further two laser beams having frequencies of  
25  $\nu_{1(1)}$  and  $\nu_{1(2)}$ , respectively, are applied to the  
sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring  
the state the  $1$ -th qubit  $Q_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$ .

Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is stopped. In such a manner, the initial state  $|0\rangle_k|1\rangle_l$  is prepared.

(ii-1) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. When the initial state is  $|0\rangle_k|1\rangle_l$  as above, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|a+\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  to  $|b-\rangle_k$  occurs, and in the qubit  $Q_l$ , the transfer of state from  $|a-\rangle_l = |1\rangle_l$  to  $|b+\rangle_l$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|a+\rangle_l = |0\rangle_l$  to  $|b-\rangle_l$  does not occur.

(ii-2) Adiabatic passage is performed by applying simultaneously the laser beam  $k$  and laser beam  $l$  to the sample, with changing intensities thereof as shown in FIG. 16. Thus, the operation to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_k$  and qubit  $Q_l$  is performed.

(ii-3) A static magnetic field and a vibrating magnetic field are applied to the sample, and at the same time two laser beams of  $\nu_l(7)$  and  $\nu_l(8)$  shown in FIG. 15 are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities. Thus, the operation to exchange the states between  $|a-\rangle_l$  and  $|a+\rangle_l$  in the qubit  $Q_l$  is performed.

(ii-4) The laser beam  $k$  and laser beam  $l$  are applied again to the sample in such a manner that,

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inversely to (ii-2), the intensities are initially set to  $I_1 \ll I_k$  and the intensities are changed to  $I_k \ll I_1$  after approximately  $1 \mu s$  to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$ . Thus, the operation to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$  is performed.

(ii-5) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. In this case, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  occurs, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  does not occur.

(ii-6) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample to break degeneracy by 5 MHz, and a laser beam of  $\nu_1 - 2.5$  MHz is applied to the sample and then the intensity of emission from the sample is measured in order to examine which levels split by the application of the static magnetic field the 1-th qubit  $Q_1$  is set. As a result, it is found that the state is  $|1\rangle_1$ . Also, when the state k-th qubit  $Q_k$  is examined, it is found that the state remains  $|0\rangle_k$  same as the initial state.

(iii) A case where an initial state is set to  $|1\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$  and the a controlled-NOT operation is performed will be described.

The laser beam  $k$  having a frequency of  $\nu_k$  and the laser beam  $k'$  having a frequency of  $\nu_{k'}$  are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state of the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k$ .

5 A static magnetic field is applied to the sample for breaking the degeneracy of each of the levels of the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz, and further two laser beams having frequencies of  $\nu_{k(1)}$  and  $\nu_{k(2)}$ , respectively, are applied to the sample

10 with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |1\rangle_k$ . Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is stopped. The laser beam  $l$  having a frequency of  $\nu_l$  and the laser beam  $l'$  having a frequency of  $\nu_{l'}$  are applied to the

15 sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state of the  $l$ -th qubit  $Q_l$  to  $|a\rangle_l$ . A static magnetic field is applied to the sample for breaking the degeneracy of each of the levels of the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz, and further two

20 laser beams having frequencies of  $\nu_{l(1)}$  and  $\nu_{l(2)}$ , respectively, are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state the  $l$ -th qubit  $Q_l$  to  $|a\rangle_l = |0\rangle_l$ . Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is stopped. In such a manner, the

25 initial state  $|1\rangle_k|0\rangle_l$  is prepared.

(iii-1) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in

FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. When the initial state is  $|1\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$  as above, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  to  $|b\rangle_k$  does not occur, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  to  $|b\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  to  $|b\rangle_1$  does not occur.

(iii-2) Adiabatic passage is performed by applying simultaneously the laser beam  $k$  and laser beam  $l$  to the sample, with changing intensities thereof as shown in FIG. 16. Thus, the operation to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_k$  and qubit  $Q_1$  is performed, and the change of states  $|a\rangle_k|b\rangle_1 \rightarrow |b\rangle_k|a\rangle_1$  occurs.

(iii-3) A static magnetic field and a vibrating magnetic field are applied to the sample, and at the same time two laser beams of  $\nu_1(7)$  and  $\nu_1(8)$  shown in FIG. 15 are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities. Thus, the operation to exchange the states between  $|a\rangle_1$  and  $|a\rangle_1$  in the qubit  $Q_1$  is performed.

(iii-4) The laser beam  $k$  and laser beam  $l$  are applied again to the sample in such a manner that, inversely to (iii-2), the intensities are initially set to  $I_1 \ll I_k$  and the intensities are changed to  $I_k \ll I_1$  after approximately  $1 \mu s$  to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$ . Thus, the operation

to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$  is performed, and the change of states  $|b\rangle_k|a\rangle_1 \rightarrow |a\rangle_k|b\rangle_1$  occurs.

(iii-5) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. In this case, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  does not occur, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  does not occur.

(iii-6) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample to break degeneracy by 5 MHz, and a laser beam of  $\nu_1 = 2.5$  MHz is applied to the sample and then the intensity of emission from the sample is measured in order to examine which levels split by the application of the static magnetic field the 1-th qubit  $Q_1$  is set. As a result, it is found that the state is  $|1\rangle_1$ . Also, when the state k-th qubit  $Q_k$  is examined, it is found that the state remains  $|1\rangle_k$  same as the initial state.

(vi) A case where an initial state is set to  $|1\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$  and the a controlled-NOT operation is performed will be described.

The laser beam k having a frequency of  $\nu_k$  and the laser beam k' having a frequency of  $\nu_{k'}$  are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby

transferring the state of the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k$ . A static magnetic field is applied to the sample for breaking the degeneracy of each of the levels of the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz, and  
5 further two laser beams having frequencies of  $\nu_{k(1)}$  and  $\nu_{k(2)}$ , respectively, are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state the  $k$ -th qubit  $Q_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |1\rangle_k$ . Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is stopped. The  
10 laser beam 1 having a frequency of  $\nu_1$  and the laser beam 1' having a frequency of  $\nu_1'$  are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state of the 1-th qubit  $Q_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1$ . A static magnetic field is applied to the sample for breaking  
15 the degeneracy of each of the levels of the hyperfine structure to split the levels by 5 MHz, and further two laser beams having frequencies of  $\nu_{1(1)}$  and  $\nu_{1(2)}$ , respectively, are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby transferring the state the 1-th  
20 qubit  $Q_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$ . Thereafter, application of the magnetic field is stopped. In such a manner, the initial state  $|1\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$  is prepared.

(iv-1) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in  
25 FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. When the initial state is

$|1\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$  as above, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  to  $|b\rangle_k$  does not occur, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  to  $|b\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  to  $|b\rangle_1$  does not occur.

(iv-2) Adiabatic passage is performed by applying simultaneously the laser beam  $k$  and laser beam  $1$  to the sample, with changing intensities thereof as shown in FIG. 16. Thus, the operation to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_k$  and qubit  $Q_1$  is performed, and the change of states  $|a\rangle_k|b\rangle_1 \rightarrow |b\rangle_k|a\rangle_1$  occurs.

(iv-3) A static magnetic field and a vibrating magnetic field are applied to the sample, and at the same time two laser beams of  $\nu_1(7)$  and  $\nu_1(8)$  shown in FIG. 15 are applied to the sample with adjusted intensities. Thus, the operation to exchange the states between  $|a\rangle_1$  and  $|a\rangle_1$  in the qubit  $Q_1$  is performed.

(iv-4) The laser beam  $k$  and laser beam  $1$  are applied again to the sample in such a manner that, inversely to (iv-2), the intensities are initially set to  $I_1 \ll I_k$  and the intensities are changed to  $I_k \ll I_1$  after approximately  $1 \mu s$  to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$ . Thus, the operation to exchange the states between the qubit  $Q_1$  and qubit  $Q_k$  is performed, and the change of states  $|b\rangle_k|a\rangle_1 \rightarrow |a\rangle_k|b\rangle_1$  occurs.

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(iv-5) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample, and three combinations of laser beams shown in FIG. 14 are applied subsequently to the sample with adjusted intensities, thereby performing adiabatic passage three times. In this case, in the qubit  $Q_k$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_k$  to  $|a\rangle_k = |0\rangle_k$  does not occur, and in the qubit  $Q_1$ , the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |0\rangle_1$  occurs but the transfer of state from  $|b\rangle_1$  to  $|a\rangle_1 = |1\rangle_1$  does not occur.

(iv-6) A static magnetic field is applied to the sample to break degeneracy by 5 MHz, and a laser beam of  $\nu_1 - 2.5$  MHz is applied to the sample and then the intensity of emission from the sample is measured in order to examine which levels split by the application of the static magnetic field the 1-th qubit  $Q_1$  is set. As a result, it is found that the state is  $|0\rangle_1$ . Also, when the state k-th qubit  $Q_k$  is examined, it is found that the state remains  $|1\rangle_k$  same as the initial state.

As described above, when the initial state is  $|0\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$ , the final state is  $|0\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$ , when the initial state is  $|0\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$ , the final state is  $|0\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$ , when the initial state is  $|1\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$ , the final state is  $|1\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$ , when the initial state is  $|1\rangle_k|1\rangle_1$ , the final state is  $|1\rangle_k|0\rangle_1$ , and thus the controlled-NOT operation can be realized.

Further, by performing the operations similar those described above, the quantum computation using

three or more qubits can be realized.

(Embodiment 3)

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A  $\text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5$  crystal containing  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  is formed into  
a thin plate of 2 mm  $\times$  22 mm  $\times$  0.5 mm and dielectric  
5 multi-layered coatings are applied to opposite surfaces  
thereof to form a resonator. The multi-layered  
coatings are formed to realize a high reflectance in  
a narrow bandwidth around  $\nu_A$  (near 605.98 nm). The  
resonator 13 provided outside the cryostat is omitted,  
10 and the laser beam is applied to the sample and then  
the fluorescence excitation spectrum is measured like  
the embodiment 2. As a result, a depression appears  
in the fluorescence intensity in the spectrum over a  
frequency range of approximately 100 kHz in comparison  
15 with the case where the resonator is not provided.  
In this case, reduction in the fluorescence intensity  
is several ten times that in a case where the resonator  
13 is provided outside the cryostat. It is considered  
that this is because the volume of the resonator is  
20 reduced and the coefficient of coupling with the  
resonator mode is increased. Also, in this case, the  
controlled-NOT operation same as in the embodiment 2  
can be realized.

(Embodiment 4)

25 As a sample, a  $\text{Y}_2\text{SiO}_5$  crystal of 2 mm  $\times$  2 mm  $\times$   
2 mm in which 0.02% of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  ions are dispersed is  
prepared. The sample is held in a cryostat and the



temperature is kept at 1.4K. A resonator is provided outside the cryostat. Further, a photodetector for detecting light emitted from the sample when the laser beam is applied thereto is disposed outside the cryostat.

In this embodiment, five qubits having the following transition frequencies are assumed, and the first and third qubits are subjected to gate operations.

$$\begin{aligned}(\nu_{0e,q,1} &= \nu_{0e,q,3}, \quad \nu_{1e,q,1} = \nu_{1e,q,3} + 40 \text{ kHz}) \\(\nu_{0e,q,2} &= \nu_{0e,q,3}, \quad \nu_{1e,q,2} = \nu_{1e,q,3} + 20 \text{ kHz}) \\(\nu_{0e,q,3}, \quad &\nu_{1e,q,3}) \\(\nu_{0e,q,4} &= \nu_{0e,q,3}, \quad \nu_{1e,q,4} = \nu_{1e,q,3} - 20 \text{ kHz}) \\(\nu_{0e,q,5} &= \nu_{0e,q,3}, \quad \nu_{1e,q,5} = \nu_{1e,q,3} - 40 \text{ kHz})\end{aligned}$$

The wavelength of the laser beam A from the ring-dye laser is set to  $\nu_{0e,q,3}$  near 605.98 nm ( $16502.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) that resonates with the transition between the lowest  $^3\text{H}_4(1)$  level and the  $^1\text{D}_2(1)$  electron excitation level of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  in the sample. The frequency  $\nu_{0e,q,3}$  resonates with a common resonator mode. In addition, laser beam B having a frequency of  $\nu_{1e,q,3} = \nu_{0e,q,3} - 17.3 \text{ MHz}$  is generated by passing the above laser beam through the acoustooptic device.

In the light source used in this embodiment, a mechanism for applying the laser beam B while scanning the frequency for preprocessing is provided. The frequency scanning range is set so as not to exceed

a value obtained by subtracting, from the hyperfine structure splitting 17.3 MHz of the  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  ion expressing the qubits  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$ , a half of an inhomogeneous width 70 kHz between the two levels, i.e., 17.3 MHz - 70 kHz/2. The laser beam B is applied to the sample for preprocessing with scanning the frequency from ( $\nu_{1e,q,3} - 1$  MHz) to ( $\nu_{1e,q,3} + 1$  MHz).

Next, the following operation is effected by using two kinds of light that make one-photon resonant with neither the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition nor the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition but make two-photon resonant with the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle$  transition. FIG. 17 shows the relation between qubits used for the gate operation, other qubits, the frequency of irradiated light and the resonator mode. In this figure, the first to fifth qubits are depicted in this order from the top to the bottom.

First, the laser beam A is set to have a frequency of ( $\nu_{0e,q,1} + 100$  kHz) and an intensity of 5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>, the laser beam B is set to have a frequency of ( $\nu_{1e,q,1} + 100$  kHz) and an intensity of 50 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, and they are applied to the sample for 0.1 seconds or more to transfer the state of the first qubit to  $|0\rangle$ . Next, the laser beam A is set to have a frequency of ( $\nu_{0e,q,3} + 100$  kHz) and an intensity of 50 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, the laser beam B is set to have a frequency of ( $\nu_{1e,q,3} + 100$  kHz) and an intensity of 5 W/cm<sup>2</sup>, and they are applied to the sample for 0.1 seconds or more to

transfer the state of the third qubit to  $|1\rangle$ .

Thereafter, the laser beam B set to have an frequency  $\nu_{1e,q,1}$  is applied to the sample and emission from the sample is observed. Further, the laser beam B set to have a frequency of  $\nu_{1e,q,3}$  is applied to the sample and emission from the sample is observed. As the result, the emission intensity when the laser beam of  $\nu_{1e,q,3}$  is applied is four times the emission intensity when the laser beam of  $\nu_{1e,q,1}$  is applied. From this result, it is understood that the first qubit is in the state  $|0\rangle$  with the amplitude probability of approximately 90% and the third qubit is in the state  $|1\rangle$  with the amplitude probability of approximately 90%.

When the same operation is effected for other qubits, the same results are obtained. That is, if a gate operation is performed by two-photon resonance using two kinds of light not one-photon resonant with the optically allowed transition, it makes possible to avoid the influence of irradiated light to other qubits that are not intended for the gate operation. Further, by performing preprocessing using the laser beam B, it is possible to read out the qubit at a high precision in comparison with a case where preprocessing is not performed.

(Embodiment 5)

Like the embodiment 4, a  $Y_2SiO_5$  crystal of

2 mm  $\times$  2 mm  $\times$  2 mm in which 0.02% of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  ions are dispersed is prepared as a sample, the sample is placed in a cryostat and the temperature is kept at 1.4K.

A resonator is provided outside the cryostat. Further,  
5 a photodetector for detecting emission from the sample when the laser beam B is applied thereto is disposed outside the cryostat.

Also in this embodiment, as qubits for effecting the gate operations, five qubits are considered like  
10 the case of the embodiment 4 (the transition frequencies of these qubits are described in the embodiment 4). The wavelength of the laser beam A from the ring-dye laser is set to  $\nu_{0e,q,3}$  near 605.98 nm ( $16502.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) that resonates with the transition  
15 between the lowest  $^3\text{H}_4(1)$  level and the  $^1\text{D}_2(1)$  electron excitation level of  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  in the crystal. In addition, laser beam B having a frequency of  $\nu_{1e,q3} = \nu_{0e,q,3} - 17.3 \text{ MHz}$  is generated by passing the above laser beam through the acoustooptic device.

20 Like the embodiment 4, in the light source, a mechanism for applying the laser beam B to the sample while scanning the frequency is provided for preprocessing. The frequency scanning range is set so as not to exceed a value obtained by subtracting, from  
25 the hyperfine structure splitting 17.3 MHz of the  $\text{Pr}^{3+}$  ion expressing the qubits  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$ , a half of an inhomogeneous width 70 kHz between the two levels,

i.e.,  $17.3 \text{ MHz} - 70 \text{ kHz}/2$ . The laser beam B is applied to the sample for preprocessing with scanning the frequency from  $(\nu_{1e,q,3} - 1 \text{ MHz})$  to  $(\nu_{1e,q,3} + 1 \text{ MHz})$ .

Next, gate operations similar to those in embodiment 2 are performed. In this embodiment, the first qubit is subjected to operations similar to those operations performed for the  $k$ -th qubit in embodiment 2 and the third qubit is subjected to operations similar to those operations performed for the  $l$ -th qubit in embodiment 2.

As a result, it is found that in the case where the first qubit is set to  $|0\rangle_1$ , if the third qubit is initialized as  $|0\rangle_3$ , the final state of the third qubit is  $|0\rangle_3$ , and if the third qubit is initialized as  $|1\rangle_3$ , the final state of the third qubit is  $|1\rangle_3$ . On the other hand, it is found that in the case where the first qubit is set to  $|1\rangle_1$ , if the third qubit is initialized as  $|0\rangle_3$ , the final state of the third qubit is  $|1\rangle_3$ , and if the third qubit is initialized as  $|1\rangle_3$ , the final state of the third qubit is  $|0\rangle_3$ .

In each of the above cases, no change is observed in the states of the ion (the first qubit) interacting with the laser beam  $B_1$  having a frequency  $\nu_{1e,q,1}$  between the initial state and the final state.

As described above, when the initial state is  $|0\rangle_1|0\rangle_3$ , the final state is  $|0\rangle_1|0\rangle_3$ , when the initial state is  $|0\rangle_1|1\rangle_3$ , the final state is  $|0\rangle_1|1\rangle_3$ , when

the initial state is  $|1\rangle_1|0\rangle_3$ , the final state is  $|1\rangle_1|1\rangle_3$ , when the initial state is  $|1\rangle_1|1\rangle_3$ , the final state is  $|1\rangle_1|0\rangle_3$ , and thus the controlled-NOT operation can be realized.

5           Further, in the embodiment, since the preprocessing with scanning the frequency of light is effected and thus physical systems that are not utilized as qubits do not absorb light, influence from such physical systems can be suppressed. Therefore, in  
10           comparison with a case where the preprocessing is not effected, the operation stability is increased and the operation using light with relatively low intensity can be effected.

          Additional advantages and modifications will  
15           readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the  
20           spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.



simultaneously with two kinds of light, the two kinds of light having frequencies resonant with the optically allowed transitions other than the transitions coupled through the common resonator mode, while increasing an intensity level of one of the two kinds of light and decreasing an intensity level of the other light between start time and finish time of the simultaneous irradiation, thereby exchanging the quantum states between the two physical systems.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the physical systems are held in a solid substance, and wherein one transition of optically allowed two transitions is different in transition frequency for respective physical systems according to a surrounding local field.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the physical systems consist of ions contained in a solid substance, and wherein two of the three energy levels of each physical system are neighboring two levels generated by hyperfine structure splitting due to the nuclear spin of the ion.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the physical systems include a plurality of physical system groups, each group including a plurality of physical systems whose transition frequencies are in a given range, and wherein the quantum states of the plurality of physical systems contained in each group are



collectively changed.

5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the resonator is constituted by the surfaces of a solid substance containing the physical systems.

5 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the states of the three energy levels of each physical system are set  $|0\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle$  and  $|e\rangle$  in the order from the lowest energy level,  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition and  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transition being optically allowed, and wherein a quantum bit is expressed by the state  $|0\rangle$ , the state  $|1\rangle$  or their superposition state, the method further comprises:

10 in the case where the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transitions of respective physical systems are coupled through a common resonator mode, irradiating the physical systems with light of a frequency resonant with the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transitions while scanning the frequency thereof in a range in which transition frequencies of the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transitions of the physical systems are distributed, thereby effecting preprocessing for information processing; or

15 in the case where the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transitions of respective physical systems are coupled through a common resonator mode, irradiating the physical systems with light of a frequency resonant with the  $|0\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$  transitions while scanning the frequency thereof in a range in which transition frequencies of the  $|1\rangle \rightarrow |e\rangle$

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transitions of the physical systems are distributed,  
thereby effecting preprocessing for information  
processing.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein  
5 assuming that a scanning range of a light frequency  
irradiated for the preprocessing is  $\Delta \nu_{BW}$ , a central  
transition frequency of the  $|0\rangle-|1\rangle$  transitions is  
 $\nu_{01center}$ , and an inhomogeneous width of the  $|0\rangle-|1\rangle$   
transitions is  $\Delta \nu_{01inhomo}$ ,  $\Delta \nu_{BW}$  is set smaller than  
10 a value obtained by subtracting half of  $\Delta \nu_{01inhomo}$   
from  $\nu_{01center}$ .

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the  
physical systems are applied with a magnetic field or  
an electric field together with irradiation with light,  
15 and wherein levels subjected to splitting by breaking  
degeneracy of the two levels constituting the optically  
forbidden transition are utilized.

9. The method according to claim 1, wherein the  
information processing is a controlled-NOT operation.

20 10. The method according to claim 1, wherein  
computation is executed by combining the controlled-NOT  
operation and a one-quantum bit operation.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein the  
one-quantum bit operation is performed by irradiating  
25 a physical system in a solid substance intended to  
change a quantum state with two kinds of light that  
resonate with optically allowed two transitions of the

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physical system, respectively.

12. The method according to claim 10, wherein the one-quantum bit operation is performed by irradiating a physical system in a solid substance intended to change  
5 a quantum state with two kinds of light that do not resonate with any of optically allowed two transitions of the physical system but two-photon resonate with a remaining optically forbidden transition.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein the  
10 physical systems are irradiated with light resonant with one of the optically allowed two transitions, which does not resonate with the resonator mode, with scanning the frequency thereof, and emissions from the physical systems are detected, thereby reading-out the  
15 quantum states of respective physical systems.

14. A quantum information processor comprising:  
physical systems each having three energy levels, two transitions of three transitions between the three levels being optically allowed, wherein a quantum bit  
20 of each physical system is expressed by either of quantum states of two levels constituting a remaining optically forbidden transition or by their superposition state, and wherein at least two physical systems are included, one transition of the optically  
25 allowed two transitions being different in transition frequency for respective physical systems;

a resonator provided around the physical systems

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and having a resonator mode that resonates with the other transition of the two transitions of the physical system which are optically allowed; and

5 a light source and an optical system configured to irradiate the physical systems with two kinds of light.

15. The quantum information processor according to claim 14, further comprising an electromagnet for applying a magnetic field to the physical systems.

10 16. The quantum information processor according to claim 14, wherein the optical system is configured to divide light from the light source into a plurality of optical paths, and wherein each optical path is provided with an acoustooptic device configured to control a frequency of the light from the light source  
15 and an electrooptic device configured to generate light pulse train.

20 17. The quantum information processor according to claim 14, wherein the light source and the optical system are configured to irradiate the physical systems with light while scanning the frequency thereof.

18. The quantum information processor according to claim 14, further comprising a photodetector configured to detect light emitted from the physical systems due to light irradiation to the physical systems.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Physical systems, each having three energy levels, in the solid substance arranged in a resonator are provided in which two of three transitions are

5 optically allowed and a qubit is expressed by either of quantum states of two levels constituting the remaining optically forbidden transition or by the superposition state thereof. Two physical systems selectively irradiated with two kinds of light, frequency

10 difference thereof corresponding to a transition frequency of the optically forbidden transition for respective physical systems, thereby setting initial states. A two-qubit gate operation is performed by irradiating the two physical systems simultaneously

15 with two kinds of light having frequencies resonant with the optically allowed transitions other than the transitions coupled through the common resonator mode, while increasing an intensity level of one of the two kinds of light and decreasing an intensity level of the

20 other light between start time and finish time of the simultaneous irradiation.

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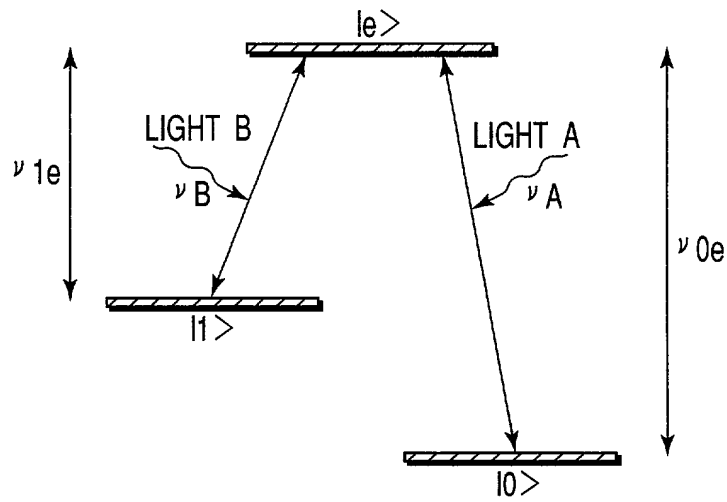


FIG. 1

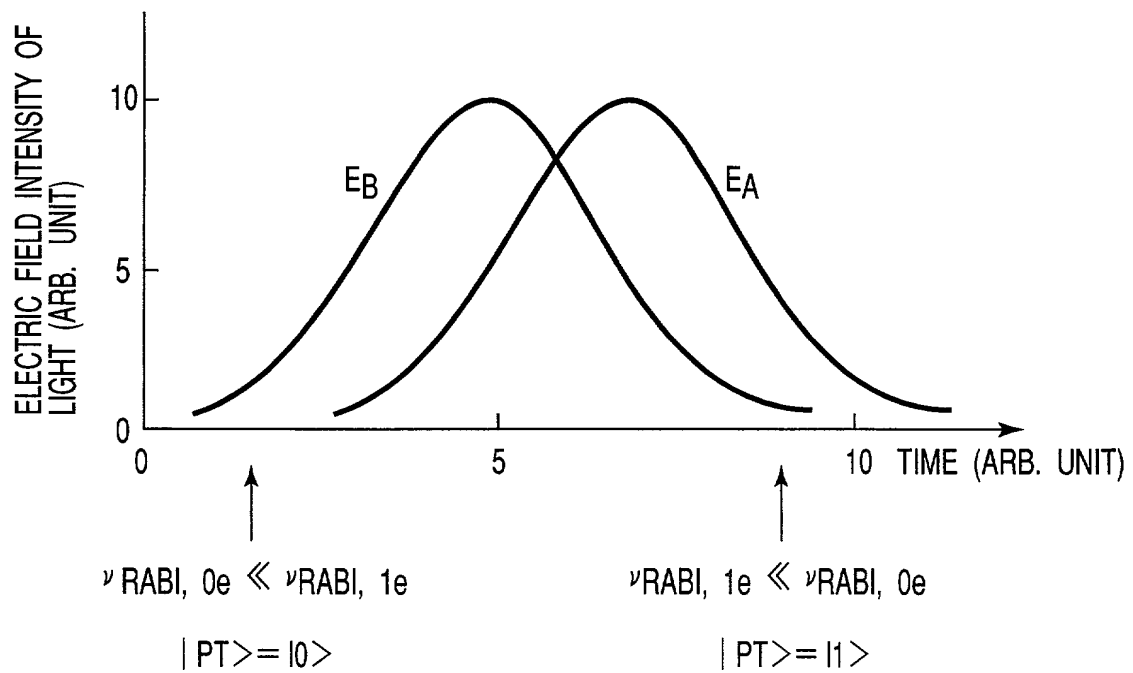


FIG. 2

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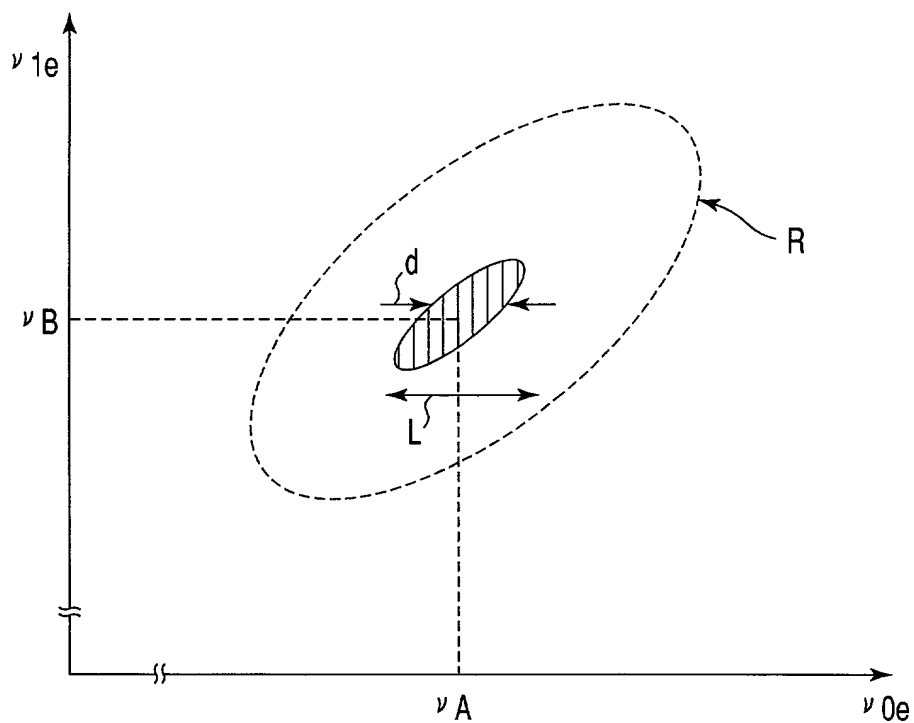


FIG. 3

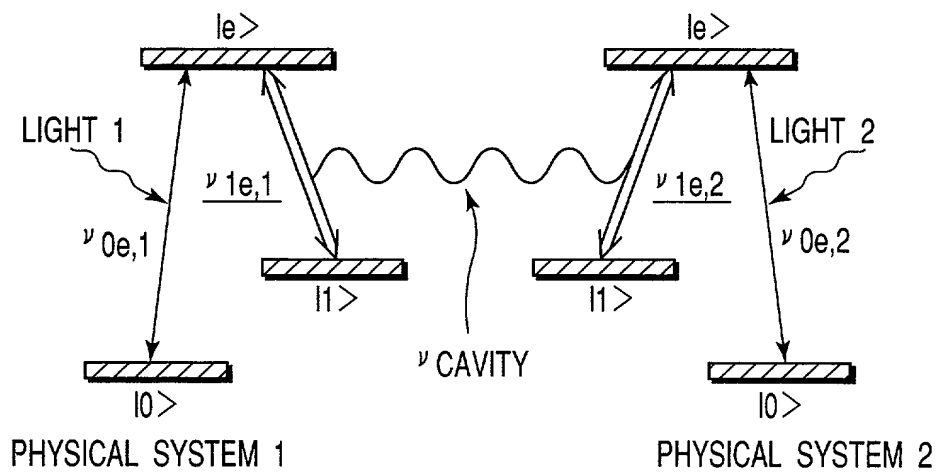


FIG. 4

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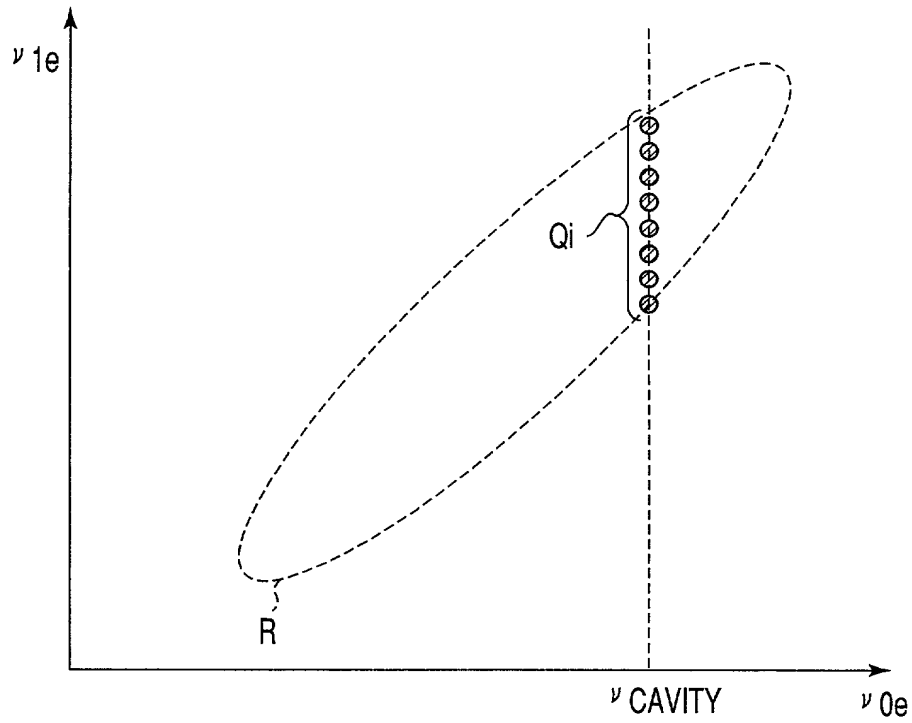


FIG. 5

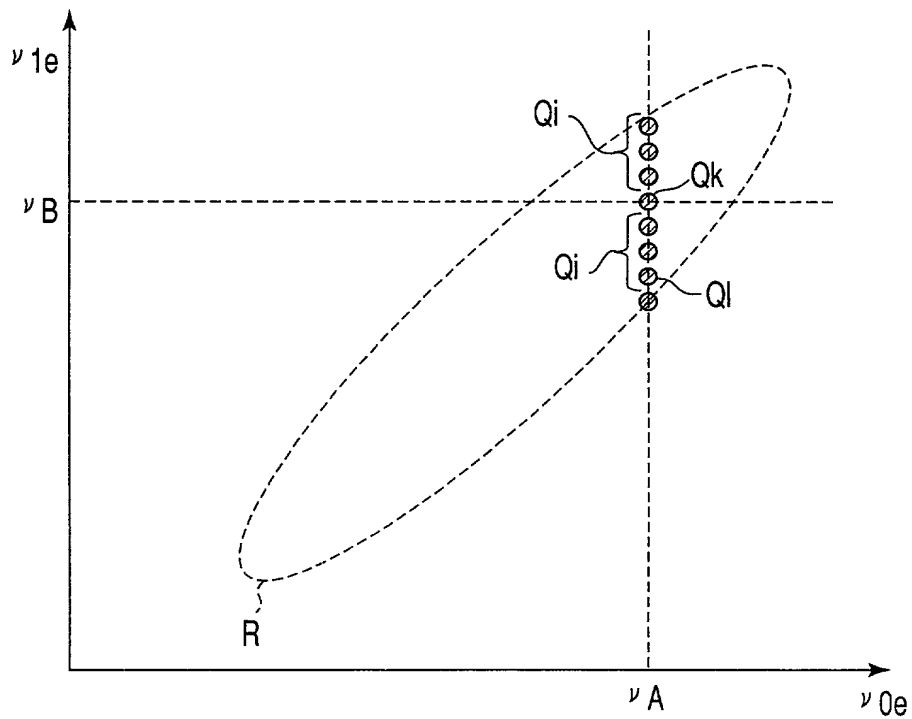


FIG. 6

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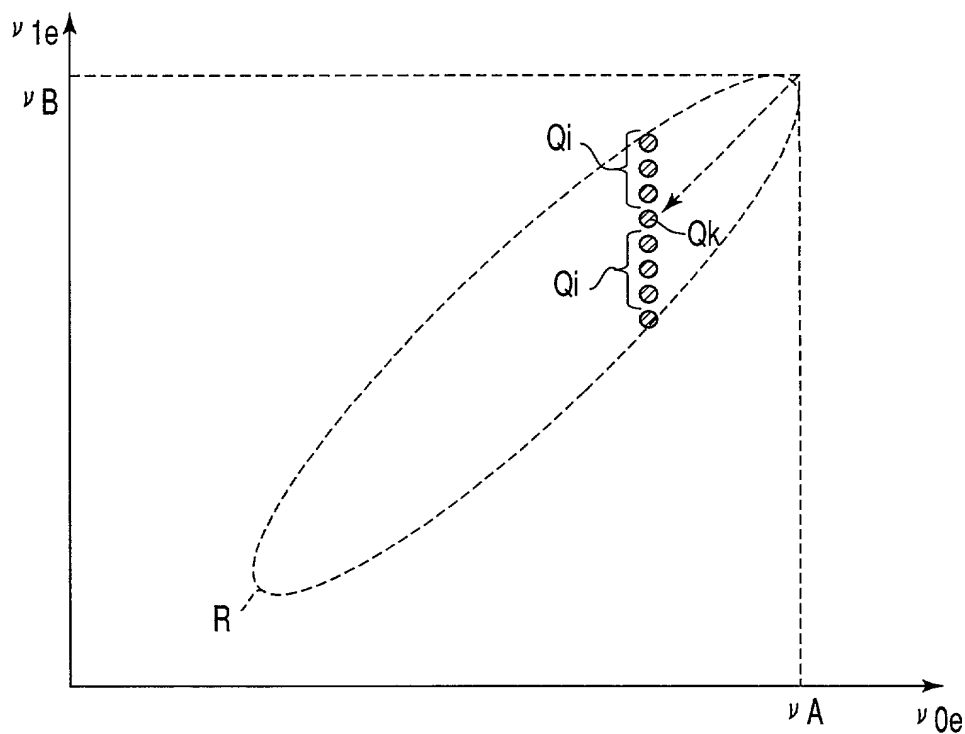


FIG. 7

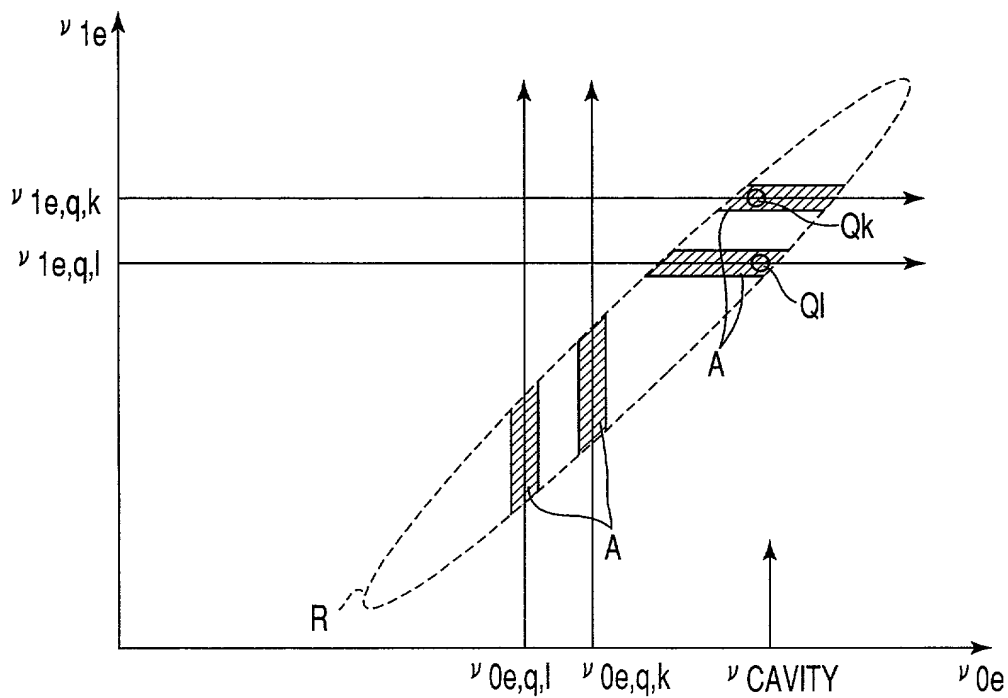


FIG. 8

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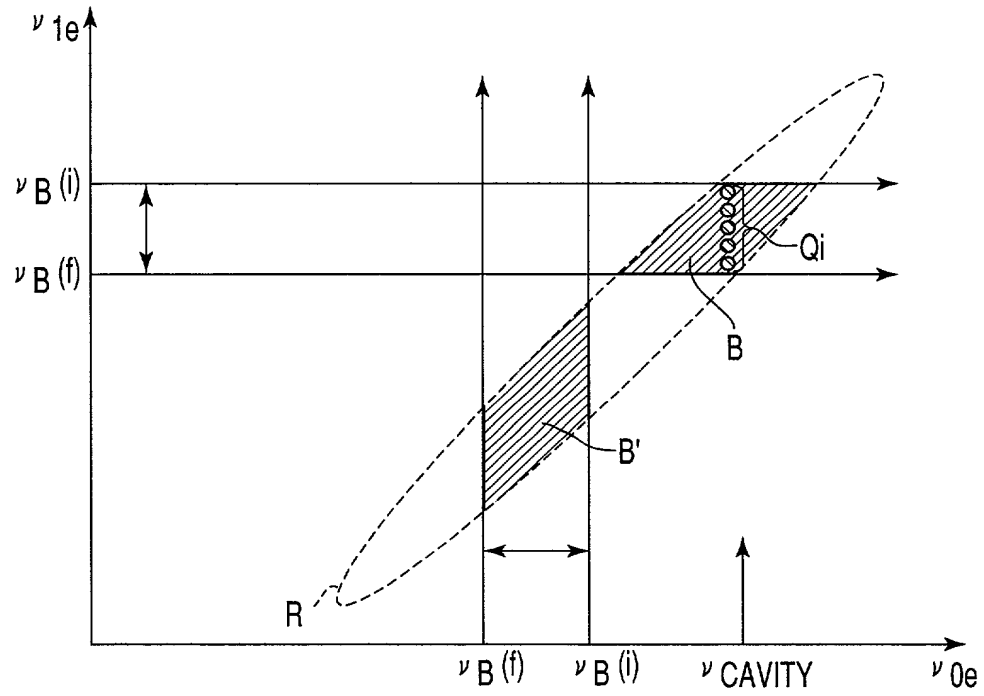


FIG. 9

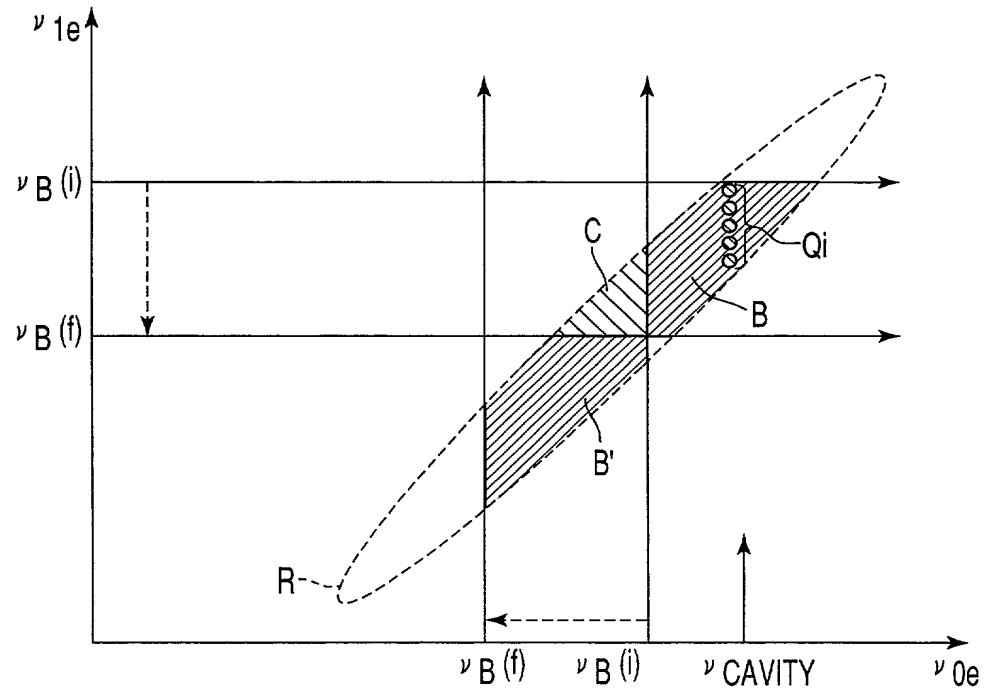


FIG. 10

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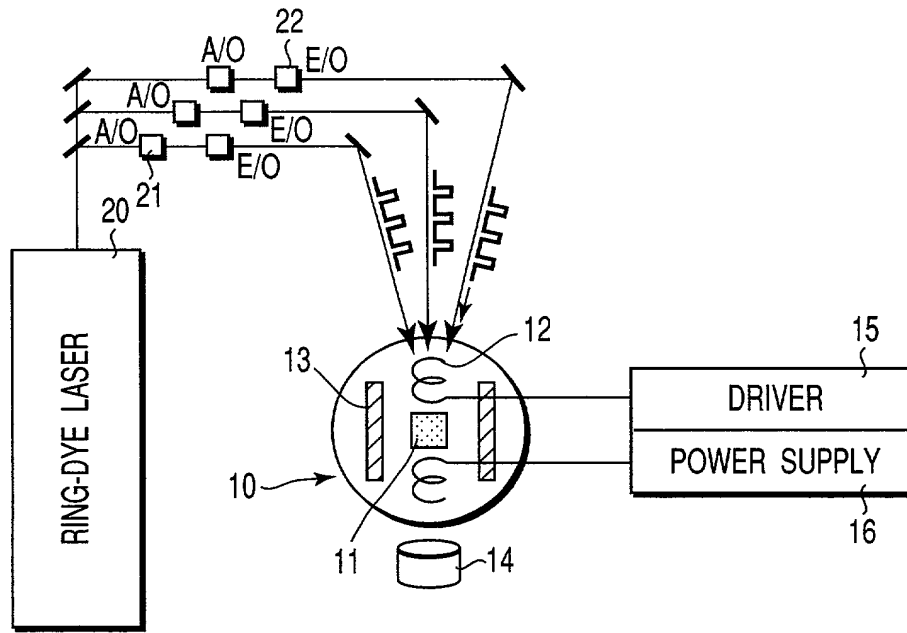


FIG. 11

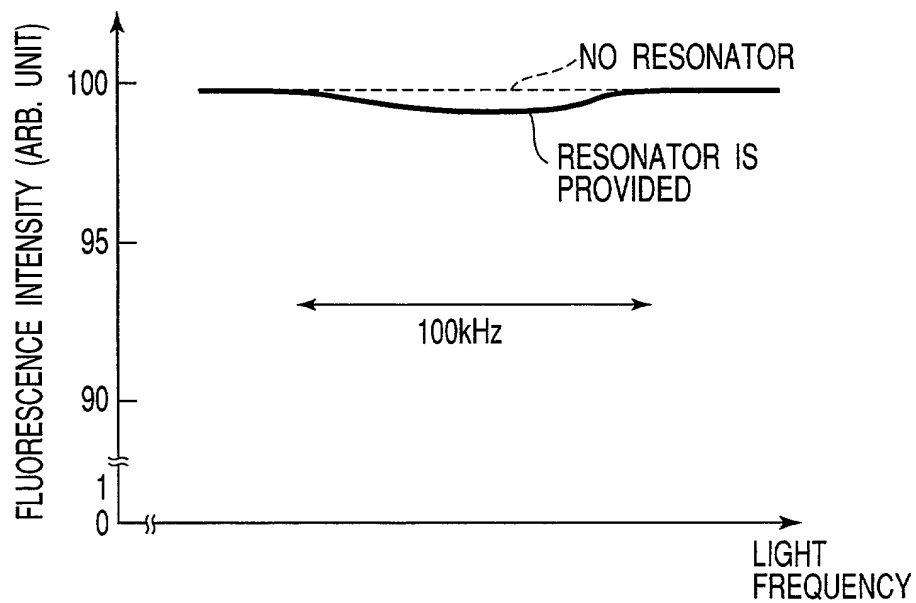


FIG. 12

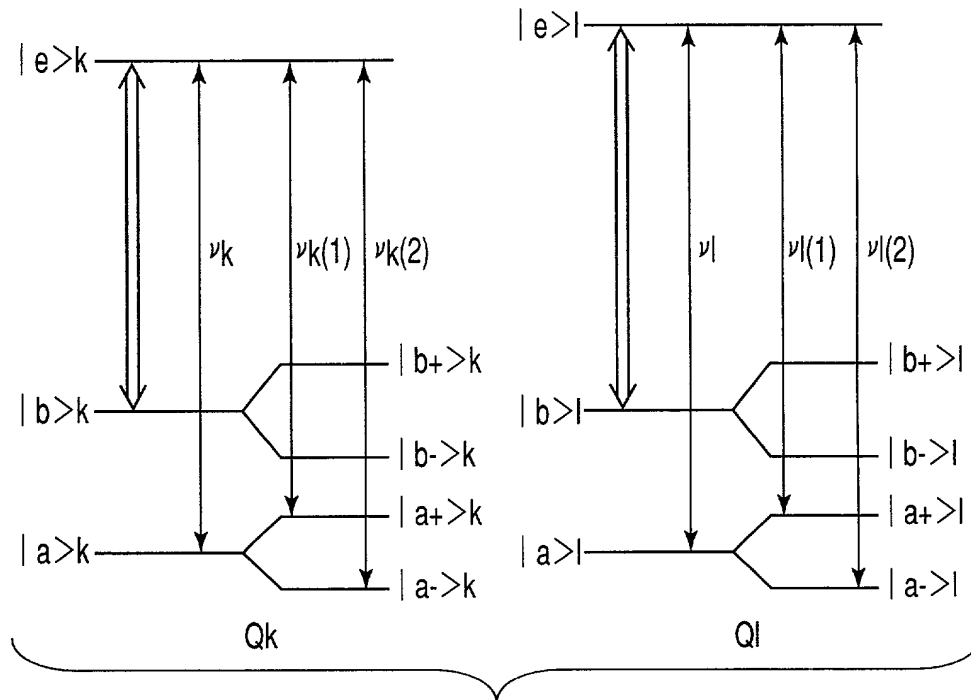


FIG. 13

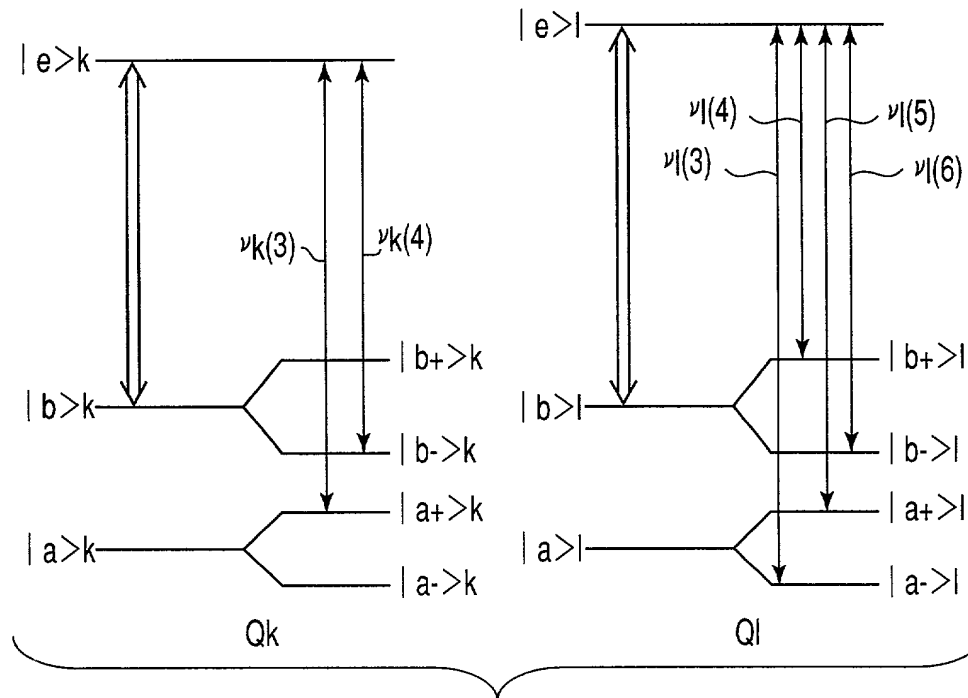


FIG. 14

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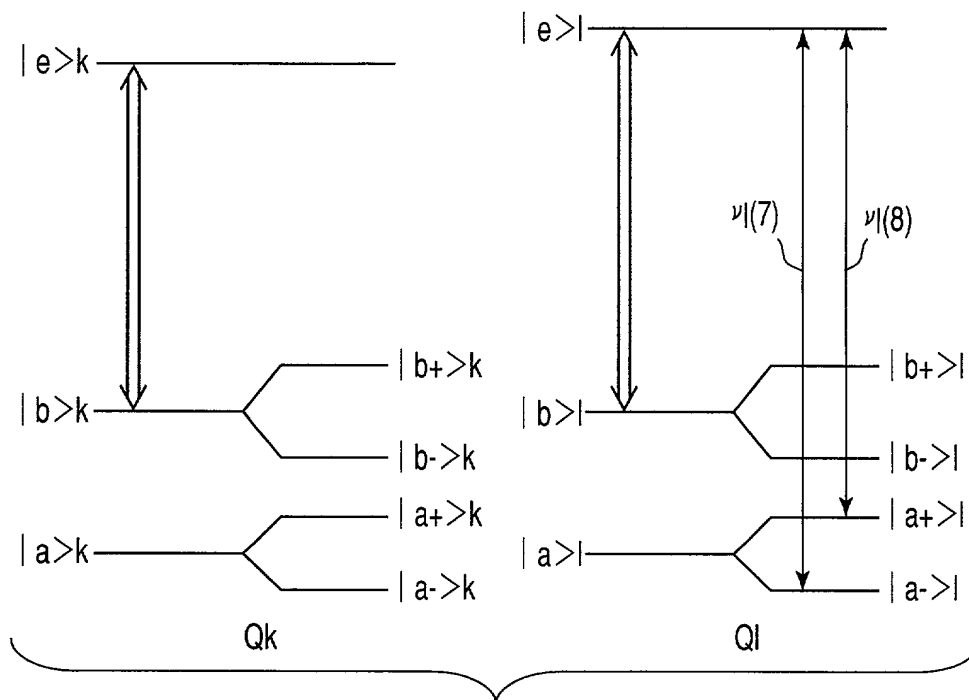


FIG. 15

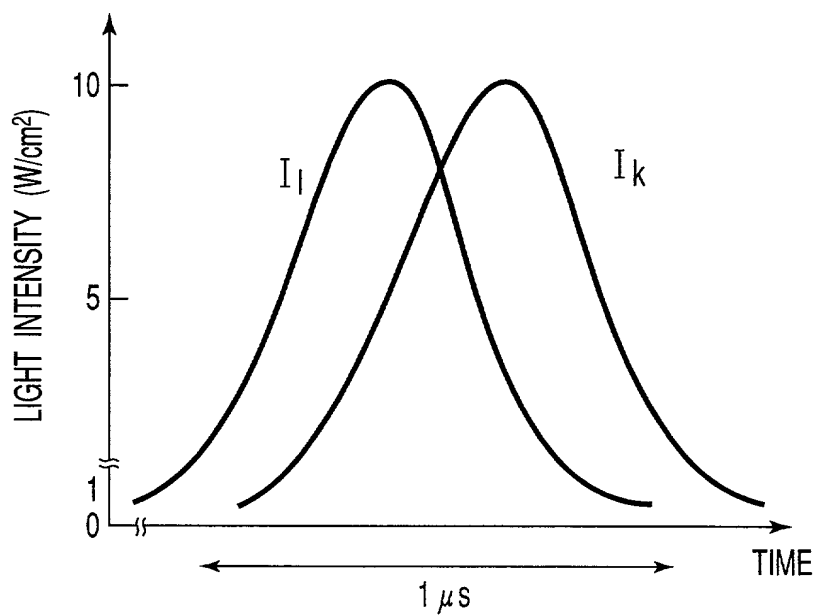


FIG. 16

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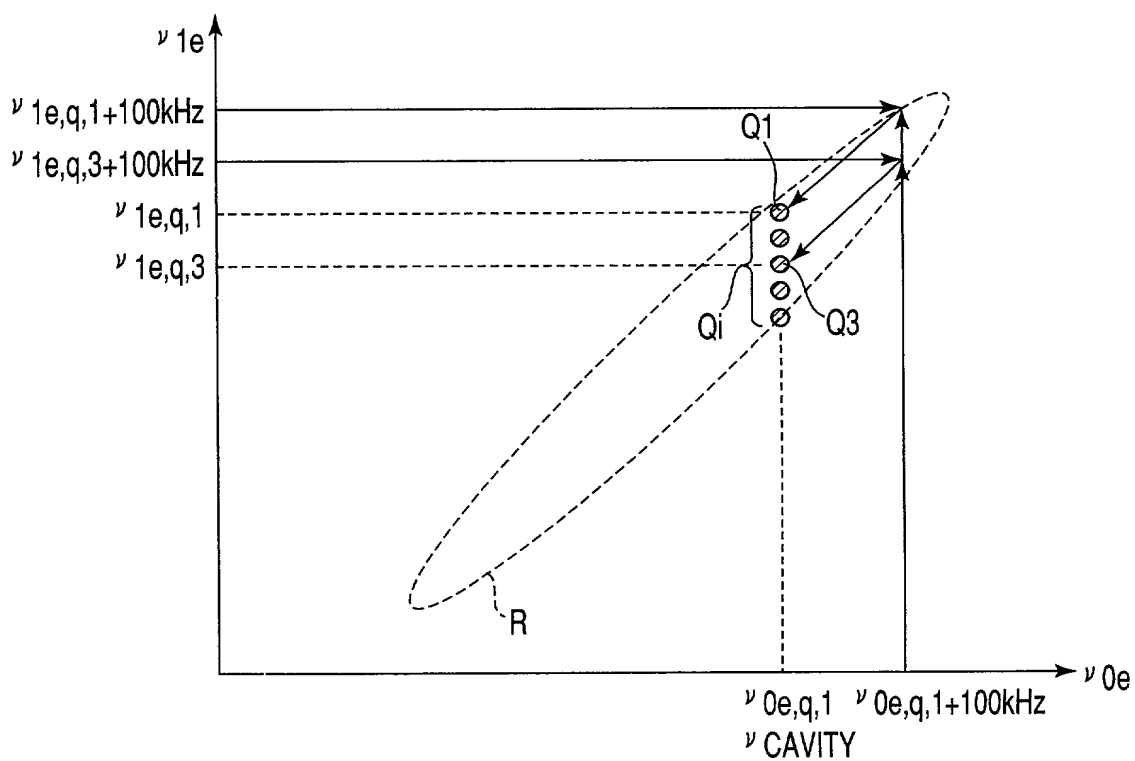


FIG. 17

## DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

As a below named inventor, I declare:  
 that I verily believe myself to be the original, first and sole (if only one  
 individual inventor is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor  
 (if more than one individual inventor is listed below) of the invention in

METHOD FOR QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSING AND QUANTUM  
 INFORMATION PROCESSOR

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is  
 checked.

☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application  
 or PCT International Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, and  
 was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above  
 identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment  
 referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information of which is material to pat-  
 entability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365  
 (b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or  
 35 U.S.C. 365(a) of any PCT International application which designated at  
 least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also  
 identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certifi-  
 cate, or PCT International application having a filing date before that of the  
 application on which priority is claimed:

Country	Category	Application No.	Filing Date	Priority Claim
Japan	Patent	11-328333	November 18, 1999	Yes
Japan	Patent	2000-344273	November 10, 2000	Yes

And I hereby appoint Norman F. Oblon (Reg. No. 24,618), Marvin J.  
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 Jean-paul Lavalleye (Reg. No. 31,451), Stephen G. Baxter (Reg. No. 32,884),  
 Robert W. Hahl (Reg. No. 33,893), Richard L. Treanor (Reg. No. 36,379),  
 Steven P. Weihrouch (Reg. No. 32,829), John T. Goolkasian (Reg. No. 26,142),  
 Richard L. Chinn (Reg. No. 34,305), Steven E. Lipman (Reg. No. 30,011),  
 Carl E. Schlier (Reg. No. 34,426), James J. Kulbaski (Reg. No. 34,648),  
 Richard A. Neifeld (Reg. No. 35,299), J. Derek Msaon (Reg. No. 35,270),  
 Surinder Sachar (Reg. No. 34,423), Christina M. Gadiano (Reg. No. 37,628),  
 Jeffrey B. McIntyre (Reg. No. 36,867), Paul E. Rauch (Reg. No. 38,591),  
 William T. Enos (Reg. No. 33,128) and Michael E. McCabe, Jr., (Reg. No. 37,182)  
 each of whose address is Fourth Floor, 1755 Jefferson Davis Highway,  
 Arlington, Virginia 22202, or any one of them, my attorneys with full  
 power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and  
 to transact all business in the Patent & Trademark Office connected  
 therewith, and request that correspondence be directed to Oblon, Spivak,  
 McClelland, Mailer & Neustadt, P.C., Fourth Floor, 1755 Jefferson Davis  
 Highway, Arlington, Virginia 22202.

I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are  
 true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to  
 be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that  
 willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or im-  
 prisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States  
 Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of  
 the application or any patent issued thereon.

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## DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION

I declare further that my post office address is at c/o Intellectual Property Division, KABUSHIKI KAISHA TOSHIBA, 1-1 Shibaura 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8001, Japan; and that my citizenship and residence are as stated below next to my name:

Inventor: (Signature)	Date	Residence
<u>Kouichi Ichimura</u> Kouichi Ichimura	NOV. 10. 2000 Date:	Yokohama-shi, Japan
<u>Tetsufumi Tanamoto</u> Tetsufumi Tanamoto	NOV. 10. 2000 Date:	Kawasaki-shi, Japan
	Date:	
	Citizen of: Japan	
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	Citizen of: Japan	
	Date:	
	Citizen of: Japan	
	Date:	
	Citizen of: Japan	
	Date:	
	Citizen of: Japan	
	Date:	
	Citizen of: Japan	

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE APPLICATION OF: Kouichi ICHIMURA, et al.

GAU:

SERIAL NO: New Application

EXAMINER:

FILED: Herewith

FOR: METHOD FOR QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSING AND QUANTUM INFORMATION PROCESSOR

REQUEST FOR PRIORITY

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231

SIR:

- ☐ Full benefit of the filing date of U.S. Application Serial Number, filed, is claimed pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §120.
- ☐ Full benefit of the filing date of U.S. Provisional Application Serial Number, filed, is claimed pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §119(e).
- ☒ Applicants claim any right to priority from any earlier filed applications to which they may be entitled pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §119, as noted below.

In the matter of the above-identified application for patent, notice is hereby given that the applicants claim as priority:

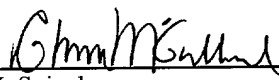
<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>APPLICATION NUMBER</u>	<u>MONTH/DAY/YEAR</u>
Japan	11-328333	November 18, 1999
Japan	2000-344273	November 10, 2000

Certified copies of the corresponding Convention Application(s)

- ☐ are submitted herewith
- ☒ will be submitted prior to payment of the Final Fee
- ☐ were filed in prior application Serial No. filed
- ☐ were submitted to the International Bureau in PCT Application Number .  
Receipt of the certified copies by the International Bureau in a timely manner under PCT Rule 17.1(a) has been acknowledged as evidenced by the attached PCT/IB/304.
- ☐ (A) Application Serial No.(s) were filed in prior application Serial No. filed ; and  
(B) Application Serial No.(s)
- ☐ are submitted herewith
- ☐ will be submitted prior to payment of the Final Fee

Respectfully Submitted,

OBLON, SPIVAK, McCLELLAND,  
MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.

  
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